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COOLIDGE VISIT TO CUBA HELPS PACIFIC IDEALS

United States Delegation Seeks Harmony at Pan-American Meeting

ONLY EMBARRASSING ISSUE IS NICARAGUA

Congress at Managua Is Still Holding Up Bill Asking Election Supervision

By DREW PEARSON
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ON BOARD PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SPECIAL TRAIN, en route to Key West—President Coolidge is about to set foot on foreign soil for the first time as President of the United States.

Perhaps it is significant of the growing interest which the United States is taking in foreign affairs that three successive Presidents have each visited foreign countries. Mr. Coolidge is now following the precedent set by Woodrow Wilson in attending the Paris Peace Conference and by Warren G. Harding in visiting British Columbia on his trip to Alaska.

Accompanying the presidential party are Secretary of State Kellogg and five members of the American delegation to the Pan-American Conference, Charles E. Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador to Italy; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott and Ray Lyman Wilbur, with their wives.

Harmonious Meeting Expected
Secretary Kellogg has spent part of his time on the train in conference with Mr. Hughes and Ambassador Fletcher in preparation for the coming conference. All the members of the American delegation are confident that the conference will be a most harmonious one and will mark a new milestone in Pan-American relations.

Nicaragua appears to be the only question which can possibly introduce any embarrassment to the United States. Immediate events there have caused some worry to the American delegation.

Within the last week the Nicaraguan Senate has passed the long expected resolution authorizing the United States to supervise the coming presidential elections, but the Senate has not yet passed the bill before the Nicaraguan House of Representatives and there is some doubt as to whether this body will pass the resolution.

Meanwhile Gen. Frank McCoy who has been appointed to supervise the elections has been forced to postpone his sailing.

Faces Possible Criticism
Meanwhile also the United States enters the Havana Conference facing the possibility of criticism for slaying 500 to 600 Nicaraguans in guaranteeing an election for which no authority has yet been given.

The situation in Nicaragua has recently become much more complex and critical than was first believed. It appears that since the State Department last fall informed General Emiliano Chamorro, former dictator, that he was not eligible for the Presidency for the next election he has been able to gain a considerably larger following by using United States opposition as his political rallying cry.

There is some ground for the belief also that the Conservative faction headed by Chamorro is the real backer of General Sandino. Last spring both Conservatives and Liberals were willing to accept Henry L. Stimson's plan that the United States supervise the election when they were both confident that they could win. Now Chamorro sees it is impossible for him to win, and also sees the United States supporting General Moncada, the Liberal.

Consequently, it is his interest

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Bulgar-Rumanian Agreement Well Received

Talking Pictures Sent by Radio

Women Praised for Part Taken Since Suffrage

Steel Industry Faces New Era in Arbitration

C. M. Schwab to Extend Policy of Peaceable Settlement of Disputes

Says Only Unfair Methods Need Law

Saves Money and Time, He Says, and Will Seek to Have It Officially Adopted

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—A movement to further the employment of arbitration throughout the entire steel industry will be launched by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by Charles H. Tuttle, United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, and the American Arbitration Association, Mr. Schwab said he hoped to introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute which would bring arbitration into official use. Mr. Schwab is now president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Arbitration is more than an alternative to industrial litigation, Mr. Schwab declared, being a money-saver and a time-saver as well. He indicated that unfair methods might need recourse to court action, but that differences of opinion could always be settled by arbitration methods.

In his own industry, Mr. Schwab said, he had successfully established a legislative system to settle disputes between employees and employers, and it had always resulted in a feeling of harmony and good will at the Bethlehem Steel Mills.

"The recollection of 36 years in business without any bitter or difficult of any kind with the men has been one of the happiest in my life," he said. "The workingman in his own industry, Mr. Schwab said, has been successful in establishing a legislative system to settle disputes between employees and employers, and it had always resulted in a feeling of harmony and good will at the Bethlehem Steel Mills."

Successful has been the operation of the system for settlement of disputes within his own corporation that they have never had a strike and never a time when the men, as of late, have been successful in establishing a legislative system to settle disputes between employees and employers, and it had always resulted in a feeling of harmony and good will at the Bethlehem Steel Mills."

Mr. Tuttle was president of the National Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association. The presentation was made by Judge

These remarks were made by Arthur Sapp, of Washington, Ind., International president of Rotary, when addressing the members of the Toronto club. Mr. Sapp stressed the sixth object of Rotary—a pronouncement for the advancement of understanding, good will and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

"Never in the history of the world has there been such a splendid opportunity for business and professional men to assist in the establishment and maintenance of peace. Only a world fellowship can do it."

Proceeding, he said: "I think we should continue to be more patriotic until through our own sense of patriotism we make war unnecessary."

"CAPITAL BEAUTIFUL" MEASURE IS SIGNED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans to further beautify the national capital were given impetus by President Coolidge, who approved a bill authorizing \$25,000,000 for the purchase of private property immediately south of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Botanic Gardens near the Capitol to the Treasury at Fifteenth Street.

As appropriations become available and the land is acquired, buildings, many of them unsightly, will be razed and a group of large structures for the lowest in the State outside of Holyoke, which has a 4½-cent rate.

FIVE-CENT LIGHTING RATE

CHICOPEE, Mass. (AP)—Reduction of a half cent per kilowatt in lighting rates, the third successive cut in three years, was announced by the Municipal Electric Light Commission effective Feb. 1. This latest decrease brings the rate to 5 cents per kilowatt, the lowest in the State outside of Holyoke, which has a 4½-cent rate.

He Knows Flowers

ELLISWORTH, P. KILLIP

Leader of Smithsonian Institution Botanical Expedition to South America.

WASHINGTON—A city of 25,000 inhabitants, reached only by airplane, or by a six-day trip by river through a tropical jungle, and by muleback through knee-deep mud, yet where automobiles and buses travel paved streets, and shops display the latest Paris styles—such is Bucaramanga, headquarters of Ellsworth P. Killip, of New York, while on a recent botanical expedition to Colombia.

The trip was part of a project for the total exploration of the plant life of North and South America which is being undertaken by the Smithsonian Institution in co-operation with the Gray Herbarium and Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University and the New York Botanical Garden. This is the third expedition to go to Colombia within the last 10 years.

Return With 80,000 Specimens

The experts returned with 80,000 specimens, which are now being studied at the co-operating institutions and at others in the United States and in Europe.

The people of Colombia, says Mr. Killip, are taking keen interest in the exploration of plant and animal life and a number of Colombians have published books on botanic subjects. Their appreciation of the co-operation of the United States institutions in the work was shown by their cordial reception. The visitors were received officially and were given the use of an entire building for headquarters.

The most interesting plants were found on the "serrones" or mountain plateaus, according to Mr. Killip. Extremely showy and colorful, these tropical flowers are unlike those found in the North American woods or in greenhouses. Many were new to the experts themselves. One vine, a member of the amaryllis family, is covered with 50 to 100 red and yellow star-like flowers. Another plant, related to the blueberry, sends forth thick and red blossoms about five inches long. Magenta flowers, five inches in diameter, belonging to the melastomaceae family which has no common member in the United States, grow on great trees in the dense tropical forest.

In the mountains of Colombia, where the weather is temperate and more nearly like that of the United States, violets, buttercups, geraniums, blueberries and blueberries were found.

Muleback Through Mud

Arriving at Cartagena from the United States, the travelers spent a month at the historic seaport, reputed to be a former pirate stronghold. The town is now a terminus for a pipeline which brings oil down to ships from the interior, many miles away. Making their way up the Magdalena River, the only means of communication to central Colombia, except the airplane, the visitors passed through typical river towns and through the jungle, and rode muleback through deep mud to Bucaramanga.

All parts of the numerous automobiles that are in use in that city and the major part of the merchandise that is sold in the shops must travel this same road to reach Bucaramanga. Hardware from Germany, goods from France, machinery from the United States, all must be transported on the backs of mules through the mud. Good roads, declares Mr. Killip, are South America's most crucial need.

From Bucaramanga, Mr. Killip and Mr. Smith went eastward to the Venezuelan border and along it to Cucuta, near Toledo, where they spent a month gathering plant life wholly different from that of central Colombia and which, according to Mr. Killip, resembles that found in the Amazon country.

FRENCH REPLY POSTPONED

By WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

SOFIA—The imminent signing of an agreement regulating Rumanian-Bulgarian relations is considered of great importance here and in Bucharest. Ever since the war, despite long negotiations, certain financial and political questions between the two countries have been pending as a result of which the peace treaty property of Bulgarians in Rumania has been sequestered and the citizenship of many Bulgarian inhabitants remained unsettled.

This source of much friction, suspicion and ill will in the two countries will be removed by the new agreement, which stipulates that all Bulgarians' private property in Rumania shall immediately be released in view of Bulgaria's engagement to pay the Rumanian state 320,000,000 leva in three years. The treaty represents an important concession on the part of the Rumanian Government, which has consented to allow the sum paid to Bulgaria to be deducted from Bulgaria's reparation obligations.

Commenting on this decisive step toward better international relations in the Balkans, Bileto Resco, the Rumanian Minister to Sofia, said: "The new agreement, I hope, will result in many helpful measures being carried out, including improvement in the condition of the Bulgarian minorities in Rumania and the Rumanian minorities in Bulgaria. I am personally very happy to bring to a successful conclusion the task on which I have worked for three years."

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NEW B. & M. YARDS SPEED FREIGHT TRAIN MAKE-UP

Plant at Mechanicville, N. Y., Improved by Installing Car Retarder System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MECHANICVILLE, N. Y.—Move-

ment of freight through this main

gateway of the Boston & Maine Rail-

road between New England and the

West and South will be speeded 100

per cent by the operation of the new

classification yards just opened here.

The yards are regarded as among

the most efficient yet constructed for

the quick making up of through

trains from cars coming to the yards

in mixed trains. The yards were of-

icially dedicated when George Han-

auer, president of the road and co-

inventor of the car retarder system,

pulled the pin that sent the first car

over the "hump" which sends the

cars down to the various tracks on

which the solid trains are made up.

Particular interest attached to the

operation of the new type of elec-

trical car retarder. This comprises a

series of brake shoes, installed in

the tracks, and operated from a con-

trol tower to press against both

sides of car wheels, slowing down the

freight cars as they roll down the

inclined branch-work of tracks under

the momentum which carries them

to the various classification tracks,

where they come to a stop at the

proper point. There are 17 of these

retarders at the Boston & Maine

yard.

Car-Riding Eliminated

The mechanism, with the aid of

the track layout, has eliminated car-

riding and hand-braking, and has

reduced actual switching operations

to a point where they can be con-

trolled by two men in place of the

18 to 25 formerly necessary.

The yard combines as other mod-

ern aids to efficient transportation,

flood lights, loudspeaker telephones

for instant communication to all

points, teletype machines for the in-

stant transmittal of reports and car

lists, pneumatic tubes, hot oiling de-

vices to speed up car movement and

other details.

So nicely have grades, curvatures

and track lengths been computed

and the construction carried out,

that tower operators, merely by re-

fering to a list giving weights and

destination of cars, know just how

much pressure to exert on the re-

tarders at each point to guide the

cars almost automatically, without

collision, into the right tracks.

Capacity of 1980 Cars

Soon after trains enter the receiv-

ing yard, a separate layout, the 10

tracks of which have a capacity of

787 cars, electricity is called upon in

various forms to assist in the task

of getting the individual cars out of

the incoming train and into their places

in outgoing trains on the 38 classifi-

cation tracks. The capacity of these

classification tracks is 1980 cars.

The dedication ceremony was at-

tended by officials of the New Eng-

land Shoppers' Advisory Board, the

New England Traffic League, the

New England Council, the New Hamp-

shire Manufacturers Association, the As-

sociated Industries of Massachusetts

and the Associated Industries of

Maine, and by city officials of Me-

chanicville and Troy, N. Y., in ad-

dition to a group of Boston & Maine

officials.

Following the opening, and a gen-

eral inspection of the Mechanicville

yards, which with the \$500,000 spent

on the modern layout represents a

total investment of \$2,500,000, the

members of the party were guests at

an official luncheon in Troy tendered

by Mayor Cornelius P. Burns of that

city and the Troy Chamber of Com-

merce.

SAWMILL LOCKOUT
WARNING IS ISSUED

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH

STOCKHOLM.—The wood industry

conflict has grown more acute and

is now threatening 40,000 men. The

Sawmill Owners' Association has

issued a warning that a lockout

would take place on Jan. 23.

On the same date, the Graen-

berg Company intends to reduce

wages 10 per cent, as the state

arbitration commission failed to

secure conciliation on a status quo

basis, the miners rejecting the com-

mission's propositions. A miners' strike is expected upon refusal of the

MOTORCAR NEWS WINS POSITION ON FIRST PAGE

National Show Sets Record for Attendance and General Interest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Manufacturers, deal-

ers, sales agents, and the general

public appear to be well pleased

with the results attained by the Na-

tional Automobile Show, which has

just closed after a week at the Grand

Central Palace. Unofficial estimates

made from a canvass of the various

exhibitors place the value of orders

taken during the week at \$2,000,000,

which is reported about evenly divid-

ed between low, medium and high

priced cars.

Due to exceptional weather, the

attendance has been 10 per cent bet-

ter than in any previous year, ac-

cording to a check-up of records by

the National Automobile Chamber of

Commerce, under whose auspices the

show is given.

Public Keenly Interested

"The larger attendance also is due

to the fact that there has been so

much of public interest in the auto-

mobile news," said an official of the

chamber. "Never before have auto-

mobiles occupied and held the first

page of the newspapers as they have

this year. The motorcar has become

such an important factor in human

affairs that the public is acutely in-

terested in news of the industry.

"This year's show has brought out

about 15 lines of new cars while

many others make have new features.

The new Dodge, the Studebaker

eight, the new Marmon, the three

Durants and the new Star, the initial

showing of the Graham Brothers' cars

and the new Olds, Chevrolet and

Pontiac have established public in-

terest on a basis that has never

been known before.

"While any estimate of orders

taken at the show is, perhaps, sub-

ject to revision downward because

of the enthusiasm of the agents, it

is not extravagant to say that the

total may reach \$2,000,000. Never

before have manufacturers offered so

much for the money and the public

is quick to realize that it is able to

get its money's worth in almost any

car offered in the 1928 line."

Ford Show Goes on Road

Some of the exhibitors are plan-

ning to display their cars in Brook-

lyn in the show which opens during

the week of Jan. 21, and great in-

terest is centered in the Chicago

show which will be held in the

Coliseum, beginning Jan. 28. From

now on until late spring motor shows

will be held in various parts of the

country.

No estimate was given out of the

number of orders for new cars taken

at the Ford Industrial Exposition,

which was held independently at

Madison Square Garden. Gaston

Platt, eastern sales manager,

stated that the crowds have been so

great that additional space in the

Garden was taken on the last day.

Friday night more than 750,000 ad-

missions had been recorded. No ad-

mission charge was made to the Ford

show.

Mr. Platt said that arrange-

ments have been made to "take the

Ford show on the road," in the par-

lance of theatrical companies.

ST. PAUL TO ERECT TERMINAL

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Chicago, Mil-

waukee & St. Paul will spend \$500,000

erecting a terminal on its tracks on

the northwest side of the city, in a factory

district. Construction of the terminal be-

came necessary as a result of grade sepa-

ration in process.

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent

figures, hold fast, and are practically

indestructible. The original marker

to include all these features.

Three sizes, Reader, Library, Pocket

Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00

THE PERFECT MARKER

Box 124

Yonkers, N. Y.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All

Parts of United States and Canada

Penn. The Florist

124 Tremont Street

LIberty 4317

BOSTON, MASS.

Railroad Shows New Locomotive to Public Prior to Taking Rails

331-Ton Freight Attracts Keen Attention When Placed on Exhibition in Boston by New York, New Haven & Hartford Road

Among railroad men of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the great freight locomotive, one of ten, soon to be put into service, is known simply as "8558." For a while it stood on the tracks within the shadow of the South Station, the road's terminal in Boston, glistening in black paint, its driving rods polished brilliantly, and surrounded by a collection of yellow painted wooden signs to call to the attention of the passer-by certain mechanical perfections, certain improvements and symbols of new power.

In the old days a freight locomotive was the least beautiful among the road's items of rolling stock. Any old engine, comparatively speaking, did well enough. Today nothing is taken off either from speed or look down but speeded up, and engines of the like that speed up luxurious special trains for bankers and merchants can facilitate also the transportation of ice and horses and potatoes.

The new locomotive represents a power exceeded by any previously in use in this capacity by the New Haven road. To the lay observer it is a surprisingly neat arrangement of wheels and levers, gauges, indicators and driving rods, together with the solid capes of iron necessary to hood the vital machinery of a superlative traction device.

To the mechanically inclined the engine represents the crystallization of all the most modern thought in steam locomotive engineering, the best aspects of early striving among locomotive engineers come true after years of research and tests to mark a significant onward step in the history of transportation.

The inherent attraction of the engine for the public at large was apparent in the crowds that paused to regard it, some critically and with some background of engineering knowledge, some casually and with wonder but still with surpassing interest. Steps were placed at either side of the cab so that people could walk through the cab, there to see its "dashboard," its devices for controlling the train, the apparatus for setting by radio of emergency brakes, confined in its oblong steel box and so on.

The morning influx of commuters brought the largest volume of visitors. Men mounted baggage trucks to get a better view. Women paused to exclaim, and some to show singularly informed interest, in the 331-ton, 97 foot locomotive. Mechanics, railroad officials, representatives of power interests, passengers waiting for outgoing trains, white-coated employees of restaurants, motormen of the Boston Elevated anxious to see the differences between electric and steam-driven control, all were in the passing crowds.

Children, too, prompted in their

curiosity, doubtless, by certain similarities between the great locomotive and the intricacies of their own electric trains but recently acquired by way of the Christmas tree. The railroad company had provided descriptive folders for those interested. The exhibition is part of the railroad's desire to familiarize the public reasonably with the character and powers of equipment.

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PANAMA GREETSFRENCH FLIERSAND LINDBERGH

Costes and Lebriz Make 900-Mile Flight From Guayaquil, Ecuador

PANAMA CITY (AP)—Three famous aviators met here before a crowd of 20,000 that cheered without restraint as the fliers, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh of the United States, and Diéudonné Costes and Joseph Lebriz of France shook hands on the balcony of the municipal building. The aviators waved and smiled to those below.

It had been expected that this meeting would take place at Campo Lindbergh on the arrival of the Frenchmen, who had flown from Guayaquil, Ecuador, nearly 900 miles, speeding with their plane for the purpose of this very foregathering. They reached Campo Lindbergh in advance of the unofficial good-will ambassador of the United States, and were on their way to Panama City when Colonel Lindbergh came soaring over the field from Colon.

He came down, but did not get out of his machine, taking the air again almost immediately and flying to Albrook Field, where he landed, and was driven to the Municipal Building, thus escaping the crowd at the field.

Motor to the City

The French aviators were leaving the flying field in a car with Foreign Minister Alfaro, when they saw a plane coming down. So they halted, expecting to meet America's youthful flier, and were disappointed when they learned that it was occupied by two army officers. Then they proceeded to the city. But the crowd remained for a long time, to see Colonel Lindbergh when he landed. He looked the situation over, and after remaining on the ground about three minutes, went up again.

When Costes and Lebriz had been received in solemn session by the Municipal Council, Colonel Lindbergh was ushered in, and a moment later the three stepped to the balcony, where they were greeted by what was undoubtedly the greatest demonstration ever seen in Panama.

Ten Planes Overhead

The French fliers made a perfect landing, which was witnessed by a crowd of 15,000. Ten planes were overhead at one time, and when Costes and Lebriz came down no one seemed to know who had arrived. Cries of "Viva Lindbergh" mingled with cries of "Viva Costes, Lebriz."

After the demonstration Costes and Lebriz were conducted to the French legation for a rest and change, and from there went to the Presidential Palace for the President's dinner.

After greeting the French aviators, Colonel Lindbergh flew back to France Field at Colon. He is to spend several days at David, near the western end of the Isthmus, about 200 miles from Panama City, before taking off for Caracas, Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venez. (AP)—The Venezuelan Government is making extensive preparation for the visit of Charles A. Lindbergh, who will fly here from Panama en route to Havana within the next 10 days.

Willis J. Cook, American Minister to Venezuela, has received a cable from Colonel Lindbergh saying that he will spend two days in Venezuela and will arrive some time between Jan. 20 and Jan. 25.

There is no landing field in Caracas and it is expected that the flier will land at Maracay, a town 50 miles southwest of Caracas with which it is connected by rail.

Maracay is the capital of the State of Aragua and is the President's favorite residence. It is close to the northern border of Lake Valencia.

FENG YU-HSIANG AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT

SHANGHAI (AP)—Feng Yu-Hsiang, leader of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist peasants' army, who has been more or less in retirement for several months, has entered the limelight of the Chinese situation in a public statement reiterating his intention of maintaining his forces as an integral part of the Nationalist revolution.

Feng and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Nationalist leader, now hold the dominating influence in Nationalist circles because they are dictating major policies, especially in the military campaign. Feng's headquarters are in Chenchow in the Province of Honan. Feng's statement declared that many of China's ills were "due to the imperialistic policies of the powers toward China," and added that the days of the bandit leader were numbered, as the Nationalist Government was not recognizing the validity of such leaders' acts.

SEMINOLE OIL FIELD YIELD SUMMARIZED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TULSA, Okla.—The Seminole oil field has produced a grand total of 159,000,000 barrels of oil from the opening of the field in March, 1926, to the end of 1927, according to a summary of daily tables compiled by mid-continent oil economists. This summary also shows a total production of 147,387,000 barrels. This is a monthly average of 12,332,250 barrels, against 11,324,000 for the year 1926.

The first week in 1928 the Seminole production was 2,365,940 barrels and the tabulators estimated a yearly yield of around 75,000,000. This is based on an appraisal of the five proven pools and five or six potential pools.

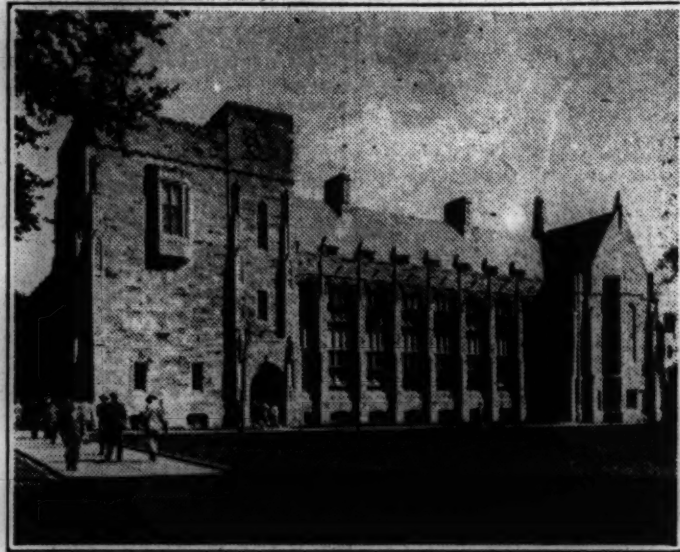
The movement to restrict Seminole production brought about by the voluntary banding together of independent operators to restrain the flow of that field to its pipe line facilities, brought about a gradual checking of the output. T. B. Slick, independent producer, is arranging for an informal get-together of a representative group of mid-continent oil men to work out some further plan along this line for the future of Seminole, Pecos, and Rincon.

VETO UPON WARS SAID TO BE IN UNITED STATES

French Ambassador Also Sees Briand Pact as "Declaration of Sense"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The Briand proposal for a treaty to outlaw war between the United States and France was characterized as a "declaration of good sense," by Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to this country, at a dinner in honor of Myron T. Her-

One More for Yale



NEW LECTURE HALL AT YALE
Yale University's newest building, the William L. Harkness Recitation and Lecture Hall, which was recently opened, was erected at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. It contains several large lecture rooms and offices for 30 faculty members.

INDIAN AFFAIRS INVESTIGATION GAINS SUPPORT

Senate Committee Reports in Favor of Resolution to Conduct Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The Senate Indian Affairs Committee under the chairmanship of Lynn H. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, one of the veteran members of the Senate Progressive group, has reported favorably on the Senate resolution directing a senatorial investigation of the office of Indian Affairs.

The effort to force an inquiry of Indian affairs has been under way in Congress for a number of years. The Senate Committee's action is the first time in many years that a committee has gone on record as approving such a move. The resolution, reported out by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who accused the office of "improper and improvident administration of Indian property." The resolution contains the same language and asserts that such charges have been voiced by "responsible persons and organizations."

The proposed investigation is expected to encounter a sharp contest in the Senate. The administration and activities of the Indian office have come in for attacks on the floors of both branches of Congress in recent sessions. Last year a group of protesting Progressives in both Houses expressed the view that the office should be abolished and the handling of Indian property be turned over to the courts.

The office has countered charges with denials and counter-arguments. The controversy has increased in intensity, however, with a growing sentiment within Congress to have a sweeping investigation preliminary to taking legislative action. Mr. Frazier, long interested in Indian affairs, let it be known last summer that if he were made chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, which had been promised him by Republican leaders, he would press for a Senatorial inquiry of the Indian Office.

The office is charged with mismanagement of Indian property, fraud, in some instances, waste, race prejudice and religious intolerance. Up until this session the office has had staunch supporters on the Indian Affairs Committees of both houses. With the elevation of Progressives to control of the Senate, committee this situation has been reversed. Democrats and Progressives joining in an offensive against the office.

This combination is looked to back the King resolution on the Senate floor. The resolution also has the support of various Indian organizations, who for several years have been demanding an investigation.

BITUMINOUS COAL OUTPUT

Production of bituminous coal for the United States in 1927 is estimated by the National Coal Association at approximately 1,400,000,000 tons. This total is nearly 4,000,000 tons below that of the corresponding week a year ago. Output in week to Dec. 31 was 1,322,000 tons, and for week to Dec. 24, 9,832,200 tons.

REICH AROUSED BY RESIGNATION OF DR. GESSLER

Reasons Being Sought for Precipitancy of Act—His Work Reviewed

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN.—Dr. Otto Gessler's pending resignation from the Ministry of Defense has crowded out all other political interests here for the time being, even the school bill, and next week's conference of federal states for a revision of the Reich's administration, which only proves the importance attached here to the Reichswahl. As matters now stand, it is likely that the Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, may be asked by the President to accept this post temporarily until the elections, since Dr. Gessler's resignation is so sudden.

Reviewing Dr. Gessler's work, it is difficult to state exactly what he accomplished. Opinion is much divided. The Nationalists wish he had made the Reichswahl a strong, reactionary, monarchistic body and the Republicans complain that he failed fully to republicanize the army and navy. Under his leadership, however, he was called upon to make the republic popular among the people and the army generally. He did not fully succeed, the Republicans say, but he was able to see not only what the republic was, but what the German people at heart really are.

Replying to the addresses in his honor, Ambassador Herrick declared that in the "novel intimacies and multiplying problems of world relations," the personal contacts obtained through diplomatic representation is more necessary than ever, and that the foreign service of this country today does not suffer by comparison with that of any other nation in the world.

Justice Frederick E. Crane of the New York State Court of Appeals said Ambassador Herrick represented to the French people the highest type of American citizen and that "in him the people of that great Republic have been able to see not only what the Government is, but what the American people at heart really are."

General von Seeckt was called the sphinx of Germany—a similar title could be used with almost the same justification for Dr. Gessler. Nobody knows whether he was fully informed of the many things which were happening, or whether others were acting behind his back, trusting that he would defend them in Parliament.

Dr. Gessler's outstanding feature was that he bore all the attacks on the army and navy without trying to pass the responsibility to others. But that frequently prevented a clarifying of the atmosphere. Politicians are still speculating why he should have wished to resign immediately, without any apparent urgent cause. True, he wants a rest. But could he

SWISS ASSEMBLY ASKED TO RATIFY OPIUM CONVENTION

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA.—The Swiss Federal Council has addressed a message to the Federal Assembly with reference to the ratification of the international opium convention concluded at Geneva in February, 1925.

The message points out the imperfections and omissions in the Hague convention of 1912, which Switzerland ratified, and traces the history of the opium discussions through the first five assemblies of the League of Nations up to the time of the intervention of the United States when the idea of restrictions in production were introduced.

After referring to Switzerland's participation in the preparations for the conference, and in the conference itself, the message asks the chambers to ratify the convention and make such modifications in the federal laws as may be necessary for its application.

IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress has been asked by President Coolidge to authorize the participation of the United States in the International Immigration Conference at Havana, Cuba, in March. An appropriation of \$500,000 for the delegation was requested.



Youth Calls on "Isle of June"

The world's best connoisseurs of playgrounds have chosen Nassau as the Paradise of Play. Quaint, lovely and unspoiled, "Isle of June" awaits your coming; music in golden sunlight, music in silver night, on cay-reefs where surf thunders wild symphonies to eerie cries of sea-birds, in palms when, with rustle of silk, scented winds play invisible harps. Come down to laughter and youth in old Nassau!

Hotels perfect as hotels can be; fishing and golf links unexcelled. Down to the sea in happy laughter troop the bathers, where booms the surf on coral sands sugary fine.

2 1/2 days' sail from New York
MUNSON S.S. LINE, 130 N. E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla.
CLARKE S.S. INC., 108 E. 1st St., Miami, Fla.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARINE
142, 230 St. James St., Montreal

Write to Nassau Development Board, Nassau, B. W. I., for Descriptive Booklet

NASSAU

BAHAMAS "Isle of June"

FOREIGN BUREAU FUNDS LARGER

Promotion of United States Business Abroad Is Praised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The work the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce is doing in promoting American business abroad is highly commendable and worthy of expansion, but some of the activity desired of it by business interests should be done by them and not the bureau, the House Committee on Appropriations holds.

Because of this view the committee while all the increases in appropriations asked of it by Dr. Julius Klein, head of the bureau, nevertheless refused to add \$485,000 suggested by numerous trade and business organizations.

The total appropriation asked by the committee for the bureau for the coming fiscal year is \$4,540,857, as compared with the \$4,070,457 allowed for the current year.

Particularly every industry doing export business in the United States indorsed the work of the bureau. In fact, so numerous were these communications that some members of the committee expressed the suspicion they indicated an "organized" movement.

The old-time feud between the Commerce and State Departments over this promotion work came to light again in the deliberations of the Committee on Appropriations for the two departments.

JAPAN SOCIETY ELECTIONS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Henry W. Taft has been re-elected president of the Japan Society. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, were elected honorary vice-presidents, and Chellis A. Austin, president of the Seaboard National Bank, honorary treasurer.

LOWE'S, INC., PROFIT
Lowe's, Inc., for 12 weeks ended Nov. 30, 1927, reports net profit of \$1,257,051 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with \$1,209,151 in the like period of the previous year.

What does your daughter read?

She might read the BIBLE if she had one. Send for catalog or call at Massachusetts Bible Society, 41 Broad St., Boston.

Hidden Treasure

If you have jewels which are no longer serviceable why not turn them into cash? Bring them to us for appraisal. Jewelry, diamonds, pearls, precious stones, articles of gold, silver and platinum accepted.

William A. Thompson Co.
Established 1883
125 Tremont Street, Boston
Opp. Park St. Church Liberty 9472

Trade's "Delphic Oracles" Leave Way Open to Say "I Told You So"

"Star-Eyed Goddess of Statistics" Often Mumbles Her Prophecies, Dr. Meeker Tells Economists—Rival Views on Prosperity Paint Picture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Several hundred economists laughed when Dr. Royal Meeker, formerly head of the Federal Labor Statistics division, described the "confusion of tongues" into which he claimed modern devotees of the "star-eyed goddess of statistics" have fallen. Dr. Meeker gave his half-humorous address before the annual meeting of the American Economic Association.

Formerly, he said, there reigned "an unstatistical obscurity, but now things are worse obscured by facts which different augurs, astrologers, soothsayers, prophets and forecasters of business interpret severally."

He asserted that the "business Delphic oracles of today take a leaf from the Greek system and so word their messages that whichever way the cat jumps they may still fill their chests with pride and say, 'I told you so!'"

Divergent Deductions Drawn

Citing a long list of divergent deductions from similar facts, Dr. Meeker quoted Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard, President Coolidge and corporation presidents as warning against the perils of unparalleled and potentially pernicious prosperity, while Irving Fisher and others doubt the existence of the prosperity.

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, he said, declares installment buying the key to America's unique and prodigious

prosperity, while Stuart Chase holds that installment buying has committed the mass of American workmen to obligations they can never meet.

Dr. Meeker drew heartiest laughter in depicting rival presentations of the merit of modern advertising: "Modern advertising on the one hand," he said, "is pictured by Prof. George B. Hotchkiss as a magic wand with which the lowly pumpkin of poverty and squalor is transmogrified into the solid gold and platinum coach of prosperity, drawn by the eight milk-white diamond studded steeds of progress, productivity, publicity, prognostication, purchasing power, persuasiveness, punch, and pep."

Speaks in Varied Language
"Stuart Chase and some of the more doleful regard modern advertising as a thing devised for the purpose of inducing people without money 'to promise to pay higher prices for larger quantities of smaller units of more inferior, more undesirable and more useless things which they do not want, and cannot pay for.'"

Dr. Meeker asked whether these and other differences of opinion are due to defects "in our star-eyed goddess herself, or to the inability of her worshippers to interpret her various languages and to interpret what she says intelligibly?" To this question he answers, "Both!"

A Question of Price



Eastern Fairmont's Creameries and Sales Houses:
Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Portland, Me., Pittsburgh, Pa., Scranton, Pa.

Ask your grocer for Fairmont's Better Butter

FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER

A Part of Every Good Meal

NASH

Leads the World in Motor Value



The Standard Six Coupe at \$875
f. o. b. factory
One of the Season's Most Popular Offerings

Smart, Fast, Very Practical

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Concord—Concord Motor Co., Inc., 25 Walden St.
Dorchester—Gardner Bros. Motor, Inc., 450 Talbot Ave.
East Boston—Jefferson-Nash Co., 678 Broadway St.
East Milton—Kelley's Garage, 554 Adams St.
Framingham—Andrews-Nash, Inc., 8 Freeman St.
Hingham—Curtis Garage, Fort Hill St.
Hyde Park—Hyde Park-Nash Co., 1221 Hyde Park Ave.
Kalamazoo—Harry C. Stratton, 202 Pleasant St.
Mattapan—Sperling & Marks Motor Co., 1500 Blue Hill Ave.
Melrose—W. C. Stratton, 41 Grove St.
Merrimack—H. M. Wheeler, 61 Salem St.
Newton—Central-Grover-Nash Co., 1222 Commonwealth Ave.
Newton Centre—Tufus Motor Co., Inc., 739 Beacon Street
Norwood—Norwood Auto Station, Inc., 606 Washington St.
Quincy—J. F. Rogers Auto Co., 450 Hancock St.
Roslindale—Roslindale-Nash Corp., 361 Balgrade Ave.
Roxbury—Freeman Motor Co., 260-262 Warren St.
Salem—Somerset Garage, 215 Kimball Ave.
Somerville—Somerville Nash Co., 8 Union Sq.
South Boston—Charles E. Bailey, Inc., 434 Broadway.
Waltham—Earl O. Maxwell, 476 Moody St.
Watertown—Evelyn Bros., Inc., 15 North Beacon St.
Wellesley—Wellesley-Nash Co., 24 Washington St.
Winchester—Kimball & Sals Co., Inc., 225-229 Main St.
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DRY 1928 RACE, W.C.T.U. DEMAND TO CONVENTIONS

Full Approval of Prohibition From Both Parties to Be Asked

Special from Montreal Bureau

NEW YORK—A resolution calling upon the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions to "include a platform plank pledging them and their candidates to carry out the provisions of the National Prohibition Act; to place enforcement in the hands of its undoubted friends, and to aid in the enactment of such other legislation as may be necessary to secure full benefit of the prohibition law," was adopted unanimously at the closing session of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union campaign conference just held at the McAlpin Hotel.

In introducing the resolution, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the organization, declared the party which asks for women's votes "should be willing to say that through its administrative power it will do its best to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment."

Committed to Prohibition
"I believe that candidates who want our votes should be definitely committed to prohibition," she continued. "They should not be wobbly. To be a friend of a cause you must believe in it; you must practice what that cause represents."

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine urged the delegates not to allow themselves to be deceived on the prime importance of a President in sympathy with the prohibition law. "A Chief Executive who is not in sympathy with the law may nullify enforcement throughout the country overnight," he said. "This may be done, not merely by the selection of ineffectual officials, but also by the appointment of those who are incompetent though dry. The executive branch must assume primary responsibility for enforcement of the law."

Power of a Right Idea
Governor Brewster declared, "Prohibition represents the irresistible power of a right idea," and characterized those who oppose the law on the ground that it interferes with their "personal liberty" as "no many Don Quixotes—tilting at windmills, while the most sacred principles of our Constitution are violated unnoticed."

Maurice Campbell, Federal Prohibition Administrator for New York City, speaking at the morning session, asserted, "The prohibition law can be enforced as effectively as any other law."

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, of the New York City Woman's Christian Temperance Union, emphasized the importance of "interesting and instructing first voters."

45 LEGISLATURES FORM COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 1)

no scientific research, no educational requirement, no national advancement has ever been halted or ever will be halted from a faithful adherence to this principle which was the early understanding of every patriot and statesman.

Points Out Dangers
He feared that a disposition of Congress to raid unincorporated territory, to meddle in matters where no constitutional warrant has been issued, to push the bounds of its jurisdiction to the uttermost parts of the Republic, is surely an apparent if not a real danger.

Among the engagements that the federal lawmakers have entertained from time to time, to which objection is taken, are the proposed extension of money from the people in an alleged uneconomic and anti-constitutional manner for purposes not authorized by the supreme law of the land, and to levy taxes for the avowed purpose of compelling sovereign states to enact fiscal provisions pleasing to the federal Congress with the object of forcing a redistribution of honestly acquired wealth, Mr. Kirby observed.

"We are going to strive to arouse public sentiment against this wanton destruction of the principle of local self-government," he concluded. "Whenever occasion demands, we are going to our national representatives as lobbyists, if it is lobbying to insist upon an observance of principles which have been always previous to our countrymen. We will conspire, if it be conspiracy, to ask Congressmen to remain obedient to Article IX of the Bill of Rights."

HOUSTON WILL BUILD HALL FOR DEMOCRATS

Temporary Structure Will Accommodate 25,000

WASHINGTON—Houston, Tex., the Democratic convention city, will erect a temporary convention hall, to seat 25,000.

Jesse Jones of Houston, chairman of the convention arrangement committee, announced that he has been authorized to undertake the erection of a temporary structure to house the great gathering. The largest auditorium now available in Houston will only seat 6,000. This, it has been decided, will be inadequate for the demand for seats.

Mr. Jones said that the type of building had not been determined. He has sent for his architect to start to formulate building plans. The structure, he declared, would be in the center of the city.

PICTURE FRAMER WINS PRIZE FOR SCULPTURE

NEW YORK—A special prize of \$500 by an anonymous donor has just been awarded to Benjamin Johnson, a picture framer of Berkeley, Cal., for a sculpture in terra cotta of

the head of a Negro boy called "Sammy," at the first national exhibition of the fine arts productions by Negroes.

Honorable mention was given to Albert A. Smith, New York, for his drawing "Place de la Monnaie, Paris," and to O. Richard Field, New York, for his oil portrait of Wilson Lamb. The judges were Edwin H. Blashfield, mural painter and president, National Academy of Design; Charles C. Curran, mural painter, secretary, National Academy of Design; Wayman Adams, portrait painter; Arthur Lee, sculptor, and Karl Illava, sculptor.

COOLIDGE VISIT HELPS IDEALS

(Continued from Page 1)

to prevent the United States from supervising the election, and an armed revolt against American marines—especially when it attracts the attention of the Pan-American Conference—in one way of doing it.

Revolt Plan Reported
There is a repeated, although unconfirmed, report that the forces behind Sandino are planning to launch their biggest battle against American marines on the opening days of the Havana Conference in order to focus the attention of the Latin-American world upon Nicaragua and force its discussion at Havana.

Alfonso, president of Nicaragua, is being asked by the press of Latin America, El Mundo, one of the Conservative Administration papers of Havana, demands that the United States should prove its professions of international amity by settling the Nicaraguan question either before or during the conference.

El Sol de Lima prints a cartoon depicting the United States as Goliath and Nicaragua as David with the caption, "All American Peoples Are Brothers and All Ought to Be on the Same Equal Footing."

Reports from the collector of customs at Corinto, Maj. Robert J. Jordan, that the strike of stevedores there which tied up the port is the work of Sandino sympathizers, also indicate that Sandino has much more support than a handful of outlaws.

The American delegation, I can say authoritatively, will not permit any discussion of Nicaragua at Havana if it can possibly prevent it.

Woman's Party Delegation to Ask Equal Rights Action

Special from Montreal Bureau

WASHINGTON—The National Woman's Party has opened headquarters in Havana for the purpose of urging upon the Pan-American Conference action in behalf of equal rights for men and women throughout the 22 republics of the Western Hemisphere this step having been decided upon at a council meeting in Washington.

"The agenda of the Havana conference calls for the consideration of measures for extending to women the same civil rights as those enjoyed by adult males," said Florence B. Hillis, vice-chairman of the Woman's Party. The initiative in bringing this matter before the conference came from Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

The delegates introduced the equal rights proposal at the last Pan-American conference, and brought about its inclusion in the program of the present conference.

"Since equal rights will come before the Havana Conference as a result of the action of these two Latin-American countries it behooves the women of the United States to give all possible backing to the Guatemalan and Costa Rican proposal. This we are seeking to do by asking the conference to embody equality for men and women in treaty form and submit it to all the American republics for ratification."

Doris Stevens, chairman of the Woman's Party committee on international action; Mrs. Clarence Smith of New York; Mrs. Valentine Winter, Dayton, O.; Muna Lee of the Porto Rico branch of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. Alice M. Park of California are in Havana.

TALKING FILMS SENT BY RADIO

(Continued from Page 1)

the use of photo-electric cells. Through a rotating or "scanning" disc, in which are more than two score minute holes, is projected a brilliant light. The light, passing through the rotating disc, throws fleeting beams of brilliancy across the subject's face. Each rotation of the disc literally paints a complete picture and the high speed of the disc renders continuity of a moving picture.

The picture so drawn by each rotation of the disc is imposed on the photo-electric cells, converted into radio impulses and as such are radiated to be picked up by the receiver.

The radio receiver is an inverted transmitter, that is, the action is reversed and the radio impulses reconverted into light beam. In the case of the receiver the reversion is made through the use of a Neon gas lamp which responds to the variation of current by fluctuations of light intensity. These fluctuations, passed through the rotating disc, are synchronized with the rotating speed of the transmitter's disc, reproducing the action imposed on the transmitter's "eye."

CHAMBERLAIN FLIGHT FAILS

MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Clarence Chamberlain's second attempt to establish a world's duration flight record failed.

The plane landed at 3:06 p. m., on Jan. 14. It would have been necessary to have remained in the air until 3:34 p. m. to exceed the record held by Germany.

PHILADELPHIA BUILDS HOMES

PHILADELPHIA—More homes were built in Philadelphia in 1927 than in 1926. The single family and apartment houses erected last year amounted in themselves to a small-sized city. Of the new houses erected, 5789 were one-family and two-family structures.



THE convening of the Pan-American Conference in Havana on Monday will find the United States represented by more than "unofficial observers." Since that second day of December, 1923, when President James Monroe enunciated the Monroe Doctrine, the welfare of the Central and South American republics has been of intimate concern to the United States.

The presence of President Coolidge at the opening session, and the distinguished personnel of the American delegation, headed by Charles E. Hughes, make it clear that the United States views the conference as one of its most important international meetings. Similarly have the Latin-American states sent their most eminent statesmen to Havana. They see the conference in the same significant light, but perhaps not for the same significant reasons.

To appreciate the many factors which will mold in a large measure the proceedings of the conference, it is necessary to examine, at least briefly, the interests which tend to bring the Latin-American nations and the United States together, and those interests which tend to make a common understanding difficult.

More than a century ago the Latin-American republics and the United States sprang from a common political origin, each obtaining its independence from different European countries. Since Monroe, the United States has guaranteed its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere their sovereignty and freedom from outside aggression. That this policy has in the meanwhile benefited Central and South America is generally recognized. It has been of no less benefit to the United States, preventing an outside power from obtaining a strategic foothold in near-by territory.

Besides the bond of a similar origin and the desire of mutual security, economic and commercial relations have been the principal points of contact between the neighbor of the North and republics of the South. The present year closed with the United States having investments in Latin America totaling \$7,363,000,000.

Differing cultural and racial backgrounds have served to deter in a degree the best Pan-American co-operation. With the exception of Brazil the 20 countries speak the language of the United States and adhere to Latin institutions. The administration of the Monroe Doctrine and the protection of American lives and property, when Latin-American governments have been subject to revolutions, coups d'etat, and dictatorships, has on occasion been accompanied by intervention and the supervision of popular elections. The fact remains that however worthy have been the motives of the United States and however beneficial to the republics, these acts have brought in their wake much resentment and criticism.



The United States goes to the Pan-American Conference with the avowed intention of dealing with every American nation on a footing of equality, with a desire to make its motives clear and its acts head-on. It is convinced that an understanding of its motives and acts will turn resentment into approval and criticism into assistance. The Latin-American republics go to the Pan-American Conference less interested in trade relations than in political relations. They would like to put into some form of action a stated policy of adjusting their occasionally turbulent internal affairs.

The conference, set in the friendship of improved relationships with Mexico and the good will induced by Colonel Lindbergh, may offer the vehicle for this discussion.

CANADA is expanding its participation in world affairs. Although a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations—a member, as Justice Riddell recently put it, by choice, and not by force—Canada is free to do as it pleases, and its complete sovereignty is its loyalty to the Empire is in no wise impaired. Rather it has been strengthened. Canada's recent appointment of a minister to Washington has now been followed by an exchange of ministers with France, casting Canada in a more significant international role.

WHAT with one company following the other with new models and reduced prices, first-page news and automobiles have been almost synonymous in the American press of recent days. The first of the 1928 automobile shows, current in New York, holds charm for the artist. The strong competition for the 1928 automobile market, under way with growing momentum, holds promise for the economist.

The evolution of automobile design has been toward greater grace of line and beauty of color combination. This year's models particularly accentuate this trend. Each one seems to be a tailor-made product, even in the lower-priced classes. Viewing the more than 125 models of the approximately 40 different automobile makers, it is apparent that one of the aims of the designers is the improvement of the less expensive models. There is a noticeable simplicity of line, and restraint in color.

Notwithstanding the intensified competition which must naturally follow the reduction of the price of the lower-priced cars, and the sweeping improvements made by virtually all automobiles in this class, it is the view of the leading manufacturers that the market will be able to absorb the production without destructive competition.

With a constantly growing replacement market estimated at 3,000,000 motor vehicles, with nearly 1,400,000 new cars in 1928, and with the export trade certain to absorb at least 400,000 machines, the outlook for this largest of American corporate industries is viewed with sound confidence.

SUCH names as Leon Trotsky, Gregory Zinoviev, Christian Rakovsky, and Karl Radek were once symbols of almost unlimited authority in Soviet Russia. In the near future these men, among the founders of Russian Communism, will literally be hundreds of miles from their powers. Recently they opposed some of the policies of the Soviet leaders in power. A few days ago they were banished from their party. This week they were banished from their country. All of which offers an interesting phenomenon of how one country handles the propaganda of the opposition.

GENEVA remains quiet. China's revolution proceeds peacefully. Havana, as already indicated, will be commanding the first page. And, with courtesy to Mr. H. G. Wells, the negotiations between France and the United States over the proposed new agreement of treaty of permanent peace have been meaningful.

It will be recalled that some months ago M. Briand dropped the proposal that the two countries join in an agreement renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. Winning wide support in the United States, which, in responding, recommended that such declaration of high purpose be extended to all the principal powers. The French reply, accepting the extended scope of the treaty, inserted the word "aggressive" to qualify the wars that were to be renounced. The United States renewed its desire for a treaty declaration against all wars.

The conversations have paused at this stage. There is to be no discussion as to the qualification which the French Government is seeking. Under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and under different regional alliances, France is bound to come to the support of nations which may be attacked, and therefore would be a party to conflicting treaties if it at present banned war under all circumstances. The discussion as a whole is tending to clarify the intentions of both nations. It is crystallizing the thoughts of peace, and is giving them increasing weight.

EUROPEAN PUBLISHERS ADOPT NEW METHODS

Special from Montreal Bureau

NEW YORK—European publishers are studying methods of advertising which have been developed in the United States, according to Frederic Drake, business manager of Harper's Magazine, who has just returned from Europe.

"Not only the publishers but business houses are copying our advertising methods, even to the extent of stimulating installment buying," he said.

Baltimore, president of the council and also the presiding bishop of the entire denomination.

Considerable time was devoted to the question of advertising and publicity, and it was officially announced that the council is urging the various dioceses to make as large appropriations for newspaper advertising of churches and religious subjects as possible.

HARMON AWARDS GIVEN 52 BOYS

Scout Scholarships Totaling \$5200 for Outstanding Leadership

Special from Montreal Bureau

NEW YORK—Harmon Foundation Scout Scholarships awards totaling \$5200 have just been made to 52 boys who have shown outstanding qualities of leadership among the 635,000 Boy Scouts of the United States and who are working their way through college.

Successful scholarship scouts are: Region 1—George C. Benedict Jr., New Haven, Conn.; Richard G. Copeland, Malden, Mass.; Charles R. Lovejoy, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; John D. Greene, Needham, Mass.

Region 2—Winford Crosby, Auburn, N. Y.; Edwin Davis, Auburn, N. Y.; Elmer Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Roger Connor, Red Bank, N. J.

Region 3—William Culp Darrah, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph H. Brinkton, West Chester, Pa.; John M. Chambers, Coatesville, Pa.; Joseph C. Bronson, Chambersburg, Pa.

Region 4—Herbert Alexander, Parkersburg, W. Va.; LeClercq Bowyer, Charleston, W. Va.; J. H. Wood, Elmira, O.; Raymond C. McDaniel, Cincinnati, O.

Region 5—Frank Dix, Decatur, Ala.; William Nash, Little Rock, Ark.; William H. Card, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; William Fortenberry, Boyce, Miss.

Region 6—George Shields King, Columbia, S. C.; Ralph Brimley, Raleigh, N. C.; Needham Bryan, Wilson, N. C.; Jack Cubbage, Savannah, Ga.

Region 7—Carl F. McManus, Alma, Mich.; Donald Nash, Saginaw, Mich.; Lawrence Pugh, Indianapolis, Ind.; Walter E. Scott, Milwaukee, Wis.

Region 8—E. Russell Powell, Mexico, Mo.; Kenneth Kent, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Donald Brinkman, Des Moines, Ia.; Morris Greenwald, St. Louis, Mo.

Region 9—Milton Sanderson, Commerce, Okla.; Rufus P. Davis, Ansonia, Tex.; Joe T. Mosley, Albuquerque, N. M.; Arthur F. McGarr, Muskogee, Okla.

Region 10—William Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Horace Gorton, St. Paul, Minn.; Blair Piaget, Valley City, N. D.; Arthur Platt, Fargo, N. D.

Region 11—Hugh B. O'Donnell, Seattle, Wash.; Lester Sturtz, Wenatchee, Wash.; Lloyd Lilla, Portland, Ore.; Jack Dodd, Spokane, Wash.

Region 12—E. De Alton Partridge, Provo City, Utah; James Bean, Salt Lake City, Utah; Arthur Owen, Petaluma, Calif.; Edmund M. Wagner, San Francisco, Calif.

Four others were selected at large. They are Alton G. Sadler, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Sophus Bakken, Minneapolis, Minn.; George Platt, Fargo, N. D., and E. G. Alken Jr., Dade City, Fla.

SHAKESPEARE FOLIO IS SOLD FOR \$50,000

Copy Recently Found in Library in England

Special from Montreal Bureau

NEW YORK—A first folio of Shakespeare, classed by bibliophiles as one of the 14 best preserved of the original Shakespeare items, has just been sold at a New York collector for \$50,000. The name of the purchaser was not divulged.

The copy was recently found by St. Sidney Lee in the library of Lady Wantage and was purchased in London for an American client by Ernest Dressel North, New York rare book dealer.

Not more than 500 copies of the first folio of Shakespeare were printed and about 200 in various states of preservation are known to be in existence today. Twenty-six of these are owned in America, mainly in public collections and colleges.

The copy from Lady Wantage's library measures 12 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches, which is only a half inch smaller in each dimension than the largest known copy.

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CIVIL SERVICE RULE HOLDS UP DRY UNIT WORK

Enforcement Branch Disturbed Over Examination of Inspectors

Special from Montreal Bureau

WASHINGTON—A crisis confronts the enforcement branch of national prohibition through the threatened loss of a majority of its acting supervisors and inspecting agents, following civil service examinations imposed on the whole force.

The prohibition unit became a separate bureau in March, 1927, when it was detached from the internal Revenue Bureau, and the law required that all subordinates of officials should be put under Civil Service regulations for the first time. Preliminary tests were delayed, owing to lack of funds in the commission, resulting from the Senate filibuster, so that the new bureau functioned with its previously acquired personnel.

Since that time oral and written examinations have been given with the drastic result now announced, that only 29 to 40 per cent of the agents and supervisors have passed. The situation has developed a rift between Mr. Doran and the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Doran charges that the prohibition unit was not consulted in framing the examinations; that the questions were unsuitable; that the effectiveness of a dry agent cannot be judged by examination answers, but by his work.

Mr. Doran demands that a second examination be held. Exact figures of the number affected are not announced, but about 2300 supervisors and agents are in the dry force, and a majority of these are known to have failed. Ordinarily, their places would be filled from the list of eligibles, compiled from 18,000 applicants for posts, of whom only 4000 or 5000 have passed.

Mr. Doran criticizes the caliber of the latter, as contrasted to the present office holders. He particularly assails the action of the Civil Service Commission in informing many dry workers that they had failed, although they would not be retired for a considerable time. Mr. Doran asserts that the type of examination given the dry force was different from that given to narcotic agents.

BISHOP NICHOLSON HEADS DRY LEAGUE

Other Officers Elected by Executive Committee

Special from Montreal Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America met here to outline a program in accordance with the policies approved at the recent convention.

The committee has heard with satisfaction, said P. Scott McBride, general superintendent, "of preparations being made throughout the country by pastors, churches and communities to celebrate upon Jan. 15 and 16 the new declaration of independence of our country from the tyranny of the drink traffic by the

WATCH REPAIRING REASONABLE PRICES

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Mid-Winter Sale

Attractive Price Reductions

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Gifts Pictures Furniture

WATERS, Inc.

Stationers

128 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1859

Next Interest Day Feb. 10

Care for your money and it will care for you.

Start a Savings Account Now

Deposits Over \$23,800,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

Constitutional Amendment, which took effect Jan. 6, 1920. It is encouraging that for this first systematic celebration more than 30,000 pastors and churches already have enlisted.

The following officers were elected for two years: President, Bishop Thomas Nicholson; general superintendent, Dr. P. Scott McBride; associate superintendent, Dr. Howard Hyde Russell; director of education of publicity and manager of the publishing interests, Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington; attorney, Edward B. Dunford; chairman of the executive committee, Dr. A. J. Barton.

CANADA'S LINE SPENDS \$14,000,000 ON EQUIPMENT

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S.—The Canadian National Railway has spent over \$14,000,000 on general improvements and maintenance of equipment of the Atlantic region during 1927. The works program of the region was the largest for many years and included over \$7,000,000 spent on track and structures; capital expenditure of \$2,000,000 on new stations, and terminals and facilities, and \$5,000,000 for maintenance of equipment, all within the region.

R. U. Appleton, general superintendent of the region, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there had been an increase of 18,000 cars of freight in the business of 1927 as compared with the business of 1926, and compared with the business of 1925, that of 1927 was 30,000 cars of freight ahead. He estimated that the gross earnings when the final figures are handed down for the Atlantic region will be about \$25,000,000.

EAST COAST UTILITIES REPORT
The East Coast Utilities Company reports earnings of \$1,245,415 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1927. Operating expenses, including maintenance and except internal income taxes, were \$173,325, leaving net of \$1,072,090.

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Send us your check or money order and bank book will be sent to you promptly. Then add to it weekly. Send for last statement.

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ASSETS \$17,000,000

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Model 6935, illustrated, is available in patent leather, black and brown kid. Yes, we have your size.

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The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces
A Free Lecture on
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IN THE CHURCH OFFICE

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Street
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Monday Evening, Jan. 16
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

Personal Stationery

100 Printed Envelopes \$1.00
200 Printed Sheets .75
50 Plain Sheets .50

NATION'S DRIES TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Churches to Take Part in
Observance Sunday
and Monday

The eighth anniversary of national prohibition will be celebrated by churches, temperance societies and individual friends of the dry law in practically every community in the country as the anniversary of a new "emancipation proclamation." This has been assured by preparations made by the Anti-Saloon League of America and its local branches in the various states, according to officials of that organization.

The observance will be, in many places, a two-day affair, beginning Sunday with sermons on the subject in churches, and continuing over Monday, the actual anniversary of the law which went into effect Jan. 16, 1920.

In some places community suppers are the plan, in others meetings in schools and colleges have been arranged, special prayers have been prepared in Sunday schools and young people's societies, and many men's and women's civic and literary clubs have given the discussion of prohibition a place on the program of their meeting nearest the anniversary date.

Bells to Ring Eight Minutes
Church bells will add a joyful note to the occasion. It is planned, for churches have been asked to arrange locally a time on Monday at which their bells all will ring for eight minutes, one minute for each year of national prohibition.

The observance will be, in the words of the Massachusetts issue, the publication of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, "an occasion not merely of the celebration of victories won, but an occasion for serious consideration of the fight ahead." The request addressed to churches by Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Detroit, national president of the Anti-Saloon League, reads:

"Amendment Eighteen is a new national Declaration of Independence. It emancipates America from the tyranny of King Alcohol. It forbids everyone to make, sell, import, export, or transport intoxicating beverages. It makes the liquor traffic an outlaw.

"Already, after eight years, with only partial obedience, the effects of this law have been highly beneficial. Results to industry, business, social welfare and to the homes and lives of the people have brought immeasurable blessings.

Observance by Churches
"Therefore, I, Thomas Nicholson, national president of the Anti-Saloon League, with approval of the executive officers thereof, do request, and urge all churches interested in this return to observe and, through local communities, to celebrate with vigor and enthusiasm the anniversary of the eighth anniversary of the prohibition law.

"Upon Sunday, Jan. 15, at the church services let the President's recent message to Congress on this question be read. Amid patriotic hymns and prayers of thanksgiving, let sermons be preached invoking observance of the statutes and the support of government in execution thereof. Let earnest appeals for sobriety and loyalty to flag and law be made in the Sunday schools and let the young people give a like observance in their meetings.

To Unfurl Flags
"Upon Monday, Jan. 16, the anniversary date, let the flags be unfurled. At an agreed hour let the church bells peal forth in celebration of this new liberty. Let children in the day schools and the people everywhere pause to rejoice and to praise Almighty God that with His guiding power and outstretched arm He has gotten Himself this victory.

In Massachusetts an additional observance is planned in a Massachusetts Citizenship Convention, to be held in Boston Monday and Tuesday in the interest of law observance and law enforcement, especially as it pertains to the Eighteenth Amendment. Speakers at a mass meeting, Monday night, will include Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, and Robert L. Owen, former Senator from Oklahoma. Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, head of the national Anti-Saloon League's new department of education, publicity, and research, and Raymond Robins of Chicago will speak at another meeting.

Special preparations also have been made in this state for observances in Sunday schools and young people's meetings.

SORLIE PRESIDENTIAL
MOVE GETS SETBACK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BISMARCK, N. D.—Efforts to make A. G. Sorlie, Governor of North Dakota, a "favorite son" candidate for the Presidency were sidetracked when members of the Republican State Central Committee, which is controlled by the Nonpartisan League, in session here to name candidates for national committee and presidential electors, voted to refer the proposal to a committee of five.

This committee, according to friends of the Governor, is controlled by men opposed to him. No date was fixed for the committee's report, but it is expected ahead of the Nonpartisan state convention to be held here in February. O. H. Olson of New Rockford and Mrs. Minnie Craig of Edmond were nominated as candidates for National Republican committee and committeewoman.

NEW JERSEY'S FAUNA
TO GAIN PROTECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TRENTON, N. J.—A state-wide campaign for added financial and membership support will soon be launched by the New Jersey Audubon Society so that its work in wild life protection may be extended. Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton has just announced.

Assisting Dr. van Dyke is Dr. John Cotton Dana, director of the Newark Museum, who will be vice-

chairman; Mrs. Louise V. Hubbard, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, who will be chairman of the women's division; Joseph G. Wolber, State Senator, treasurer; Carl N. Bannwart, superintendent of the Shade Tree Commission, Newark, secretary; and Becher S. Bowditch, secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey Audubon Society, campaign secretary.

CANADA HONORS FLIERS WHO FAILED

Newly Discovered Lakes in
Ontario Named for Them

OTTAWA (AP)—The memory of Canadian, British and American men and women who failed in the trans-oceanic flight attempts has been honored by the Canadian Government in the naming of several newly discovered lakes in northwestern Ontario for the fliers.

A large lake in the territory north of the Red Lake district has been named Doran Lake in memory of Miss Mildred Doran, who failed in an attempted flight from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, others for whom lakes have been named, as announced by the Department of the Interior, were:

Lloyd W. Bertrand, American pilot of the Old Glory, who attempted a flight to Rome.

Philip A. Payne, Canadian-born newspaper man, who was with the Old Glory.

Lieut. Terrance B. Tulley and Capt. James V. Macfie, co-pilots of the plane Sir John Carling.

Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, who was on the St. Raphael in its attempted westward crossing of the Atlantic.

F. F. Minchin and Leslie Hamilton, pilots of the St. Raphael.

A lake also was named for the plane St. Raphael and another was named for Geoffrey Fitchie, Ontario Government pilot, who fell near St. Marie last year.

MRS. ALICE A. WINTER
WINS BOOK CONTEST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Alice A. Winter, Minneapolis, has been adjudged winner of the National League of American Pen Women's national "best book" contest. Mrs. Winter's book, "The Heritage of Women," won first choice.

Ruth L. Holberg of New York won the national poetry prize for her poem, "My House in Order."

that of Mr. Chin. Mr. Chin is a Chinaman. He peels oranges for a living, and one sees him selling them for a centavo or two, and busiest just as the sun sinks into the Caribbean. Mr. Chin piles his trade along Cuba's most fashionable thoroughfare that runs at one pole along the sea wall, with Moro Castle over across the bay, and the gay crowds on the great avenue making their way round the bend with the and below and all the glamour of a tropic night in January setting in.

reaches Key West, where one takes packet-boat across to Cuba in a few hours. The railroad trip is unique. The line has been swung from coral keys to coral keys, over waters tinted all the colors of the rainbow, punctuated now and then by intervals of palms and islets, and then open water again, and the warm gulf wind blowing through the cars, and every window open. One could throw out a line and troll from that train. It is the only railroad I know where one can look straight down from the window and see a shark in the water.

A first impression of Cuba is the surprise at finding the Cubans so comfortable, cool and immaculate beneath a sun that reduces the northern visitor to a fan, cold drinks and shirt-sleeves. No doubt this surprise is unreasonable, but I venture to say it is as ancient as the first trip of a northern traveler into lands of the south. No Cuban of the upper class appears without a coat, or otherwise than flawlessly dressed, on even the hottest January day. Of course they wear Palm Beach suits but so, without appreciable effect, does the visitor. The traffic officers are epic and span with visored caps, leather puttees and brass buttons, well polished. An ingenious umbrella opens up from their Pare-Marche (Stop and Go) traffic signs. But they do not seem to need umbrellas. The wonder to them, doubtless, is that the northerners can survive the rigors of the frozen climate from which they come! The Cubans are inclined to give no ocean bathing in winter, one is told,

and in and among them to the last waders Mr. Chin, selling oranges.

Railroad That Goes to Sea
The visiting "Yanqui" has come to Cuba perhaps, by that extraordinary "railroad that goes to sea," which

and in and among them to the last waders Mr. Chin, selling oranges.

lively life that begins in the cool of the evening, after 7 o'clock. It is very pleasant in the morning to look out from the closely shuttered windows of the hotel room and watch the neighbors across the roofs and courtyard having breakfast on a little balcony hanging between massive masonry walls, two stories up, in what, I suppose, is the Cuban equivalent for an apartment house. To the northerner this casual outdoor life looks odd and romantic. It feels homesick he can drop in at the next cinema and find himself again in the United States on the silver screen.

Then again, the distinguishing feature of the principal streets is the arcade. For blocks, the sidewalks run under the projecting first floors of the buildings above, with pillars coming down between the pedestrians and the curb, and awnings and tarpaulins drawn down on the sunny side, between the pillars. One walks in a shady alcove the whole street. Shopping and bustle goes on behind the canvas out of sight of the automobiles in the avenue. Many of the shops have dispensers with a glass front and in fact have no front at all, but open directly on the arcade. The cool air sweeps along these cavernous, stone chambers without interruption and one forgets the blinding noonday sun outside.

Havana means more in the economic life of the island republic than does London to the British Isles, for Cuba has no Manchester or Sheffield in the provinces. Havana is the full focus of the colorful little nation. Its well-being depends, however, on the arable, fertile soil and cane fields and plantations that make the country the world's sugar bowl. The sugar fields are lakes of green with ripples of breeze running over them, with a thatched roof rising like an islet at one side or the other, and palms rising like the stone wall to the New England boy. Hens scratch about in the warm jungle half-dusk under these trees, and the bananas and coconuts ripen overhead. One thinks with no longing at all of the snow now probably lining the streets of New York and Chicago.

WILL STUDY IN INDIA
Prof. Marshall L. Perrin, professor of languages at Boston University's college of liberal arts, will leave on Feb. 2 for a half year sabbatical leave. Professor Perrin will visit the interior of India, going as far inland as the Himalaya Mountains and making a study of Indian language, literature and philosophy.

FOUR GEAR PLANTS
IN \$6,000,000 MERGER

CLEVELAND (AP)—Merger of four gear manufacturing companies to form what is believed to be the world's largest gear corporation with resources estimated at \$6,000,000, has been announced here by Frederick W. Sinsam, Cleveland, who will head the new organization.

The companies involved are Van Dorn & Dutton, Cleveland; Ohio Forge, Cleveland; William Ganschow Company, Chicago, and Favens Machine Company, Pittsburgh. Gears and forgings, Inc., is the name of the consolidated corporation which will establish its headquarters in Cleveland and have an annual output valued at \$7,500,000.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES
LONDON, Jan. 14.—Imports of iron and steel by Great Britain in December were 236,520 tons against 234,741 in November, while exports were 351,735 tons against 359,044 in November. Yarn and textiles were 511,884 tons against 518,181 in November.

Gay Havana, Symbol of the Union of Two New World Civilizations

In Cuban Capital, Language and Outlook Are Linked
to Sunny Spain—but History, Finance, and
Street Cars Are North American

Havana, Cuba
Special Correspondence
A BETTER place for holding the Sixth Pan-American Conference than Havana could hardly have been thought of, for it symbolizes in all its outward aspects the union of the two great New World forces, Anglo-Saxon and Spanish. Sometimes the junction is incongruous but it is everywhere, even in the street cars, even in the streets, which are narrow as the Conquistadors left them, but through which run the "Yanqui" tram car tracks and overhead wires, curving far out from the center of the road at every turn to give the little car leeway enough to make a bend. The streets that Spain left are narrow but somehow the little foreign trams always do make the bend and a double meaning might be interpreted from the fact.

Havana obviously knows and profits by its experience "de los Norteamericanos." Modern sanitation, the cleanliness and hygienic devices found in this gay capital are due to long and historic contact with the northern neighbor. At the same time visitors from the countries of South and Central America feel at home here. The two forces meet. If the language, Hispanic heritage and outlook of Cuba are similar to that of Argentina and Mexico, the history, finance and, let us say, street cars, are linked with the north.

Enough is said in connection with the Pan-American Conference itself of politics and economics to let a few words be given merely to local color and personalities—as for instance,

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lively life that begins in the cool of the evening, after 7 o'clock. It is very pleasant in the morning to look out from the closely shuttered windows of the hotel room and watch the neighbors across the roofs and courtyard having breakfast on a little balcony hanging between massive masonry walls, two stories up, in what, I suppose, is the Cuban equivalent for an apartment house. To the northerner this casual outdoor life looks odd and romantic. It feels homesick he can drop in at the next cinema and find himself again in the United States on the silver screen.

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In Cuban Capital, Language and Outlook Are Linked
to Sunny Spain—but History, Finance, and
Street Cars Are North American

largely so it would seem, as a matter of custom, since the sea is certainly warmer here in winter than it ever becomes off Old Orchard, Me., for instance, or other northern watering places, in summer.

Suited to the Sunny South
The Cuban architecture is adequately designed to fend off the sun's rays. This hotel room, for instance, advertised as "el mas moderno e higienico de Cuba" has a ceiling fully 12 feet high. The walls are thick as those of a fortress, and an airy spaciousness that defeats solar attack pervades the dark interior passage-ways. The civilization has been developed in terms of the climate, just as it has in the United States. There is the daily siesta, for instance, and

ing farm products so as to afford the American farmer greater protection was demanded of Congress by Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, before the House Appropriations Committee, which is considering an appropriation measure for the United States Tariff Commission.

"When approximately \$500,000,000 more agricultural products are imported annually from foreign lands, than are exported by the American farmers, it is time for organized agriculture to devote itself energetically to the task of equalizing the costs of foreign and domestic farm production," Mr. Gray told the committee.

Many Increases Sought
He pointed out that the farmers in his organization are now asking increased duty on more than a score of major farm crops, among them being corn, cream, milk, onions, eggs, tomatoes, both fresh and canned; maple sugar, and hay. Mr. Gray demanded that the tariff commission be given sufficient funds to carry on adequately its work of making inquiries leading up to more thorough tariff protection for American agriculture.

Mr. Gray did not criticize the work of the commission. In fact, he declared that it was being unduly criticized for delays in its research work, because of lack of sufficient funds to do such investigation. He declared that it needed \$1,000,000 to

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FARM BUREAU HEAD DEMANDS AID OF TARIFF

Declares Farmers of United
States Need Protection
From Foreign Influx

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A demand for the equalizing of tariff schedules affect-

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catch up with its current work, and strongly urged such an appropriation.

The debate on the tariff issue which has been under way in the Senate for a number of days centering around a resolution offered by W. H. McMaster (R.), Senator from North Dakota, giving it as the view of the Senate that a "general revision" of tariff schedules was needed and desirable has turned to a discussion of the flexible tariff act and the work of the tariff commission. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, urged the repeal of the flexible provision.

Mr. Borah Questioned
During the ensuing discussion William Cabell Bruce, (D.), Senator from Maryland, and David A. Reed, (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Borah if he would be willing to provide for regulation of the flexible provisions by the Tariff Board with the comparative power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Messrs. Reed and Bruce are members of the special committee which investigated the Tariff Commission last winter, and their inquiries were regarded as significant. The group of Democrats and Progressive Republicans seeking tariff reduction is preparing, it is learned, to attach their tariff proposal to the tax reduction bill, as a "rider" if the McMaster resolution is defeated.

Word of this proposed plan is the reply of those advocating the McMaster resolution to charges by the opponents that the measure is not offered in good faith, but for political purposes. This is emphatically denied by Mr. McMaster and the others, who are for the project. They maintain that it is a sincere move to obtain improved tariff conditions for agriculture and assert that such legislation will be forthcoming unless farm relief legislation is enacted.

NEW ST. PAUL ROAD
ELECTS 14 DIRECTORS

NEW YORK (AP)—The reorganized Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company began its career with the election of 14 of its 15 directors. Harry E. Byram, of Chicago, former president of the road, becomes chairman of the board. Henry A. Scandrett, of Omaha, is the new president. Other directors are: W. W. K. Sparrow, Chicago; Joshua Green, Seattle; W. D. Van Dyke, Milwaukee; and Mortimer N. Buckner, Frederick H. Ecker, Samuel Fisher, Donald Geddes, W. W. Colpitts, Robert T. Swaine, Mark W. Potter, Walter Chrysler, George Roosevelt and Samuel Fisher, all of New York. It is expected that the fifteen member, not yet elected, will be resident of St. Paul or Minneapolis.

TEACHERS TO HOLD CONGRESS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Government appropriations have been made to pay expenses of teachers representing the National League of Teachers of Mexico, at the International Educational Congress to be convened shortly in Buenos Aires. While education problems of world-wide importance are to be discussed and delegations are expected from France and Spain, the purpose of the Congress is primarily to solve educational difficulties in Latin America.

Aviation, said Mr. Stout, is not alone an industry, it is a missionary helping the nations to forget boundary lines and unifying them in a way which no other industry has done. The airplane, he said, will make it possible for people to come into closer contact, and with this accomplished will come the necessity for a common means of communication in the form of an international language and the language which will be used will be the one which will put on the best radio program.

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OKLAHOMA CROP PRICES UP, SAVE BIG FARM LOSS

Diversification Also Said to
Have Enabled Farmer to
Maintain Position

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Condition of the Oklahoma farmer at the close of 1927, owing to better prices of major crops and to diversification, was virtually the same as at the end of 1926 in spite of short yields and failures in some sections of the State, according to Harry B. Cordell, president of the State Board of Agriculture. Value of crops for the year just closed was placed at \$257,871,000, approximately \$50,000,000 less than 1926.

The corn crop of 84,190,000 bushels was the largest produced since 1915. The wheat crop of 55,337,000 bushels was less than half the 1926 production. Corn brought an average of 8 cents and wheat 2 cents a bushel more than the previous year.

Yield of cotton, the State's chief crop, fell to almost half the 1926 production in number of bales, but the 990,000 bales raised brought almost \$12,000,000 more to the cotton farmers. The 440,000 tons of cottonseed also were marketed for about \$4,00

tables, a removal which the association claims to have effected.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 46, Columbia 16.
Springfield 49, Boston 13.
Princeton 54, City College 8.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

Washington Ancestral Records Traced Back to Town in Durham

Genealogical Records in British Museum Reveal Family in Kendal, Durham—Name Derived From Village of Washington

LONDON—A new link in the ancestral record of George Washington has been discovered which connects his forebears with the ancient Washington family established for centuries at Kendal, a small and picturesque town in the north of England. It is believed that the authenticity of this connection can be definitely confirmed.

A search of the genealogical records in the British Museum, probably the most complete in the world, shows that most of the biographers of the Washington family have either been content to leave the family history when it had been traced as far as Laurence Washington of Sulgrave, or have been unable to carry their investigations further. It is well known, however, that the family name is derived from the village of Washington in the County of Durham. It is believed by writers on the family names of England that there were Wessingtons or Wasingtons there as early as the twelfth century.

Seal on Deed of 1860
A seal of William de Wessington upon a deed dated 1860 still exists and a copy of it may be seen in the British Museum. Much more to the point, and strongly tending to substantiate what is now believed to link George Washington directly with an ancestor in Kendal named John Washington as far back as 1363, is the ancient legal document, written on parchment in the old legal Latin used for public records of that early day, and reproduced herewith.

Each page of this parchment roll is about 30 inches long and 14 inches wide and contains a wide assortment of official decrees and business relating to the years of Edward III's reign. The particular item with which this article is concerned is the second one on the accompanying photo. Permission to photograph it was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the authorities of the Public Record Office in London, in whose custody it is.

The purpose of the document was to grant a pardon to John Washington and his wife for having married without having the King's consent. Translation of its wording is as follows:

"Pardon for Treason.
"The King to all to whom, etc., greeting.
"KNOW YE that for thirteen shillings four pence we have pardoned John Washington for the treason committed by him in marrying Alina, wife of William of Lancaster, deceased, who held of us in Chief; and Alina for the treason committed by her in marrying the said John, without our license. In witness whereof, etc."

"Witness the KING at Westminster, the 27th day of January, 1363."

For those who might care to examine the original roll, it may be noted that its official description is Patent Roll 37, Edward III Part I, M46, No. 267.

Family Still in Kendal
According to the researches of those who have investigated this fascinating genealogy, the family continued at Kendal, and in 1469 Thomas Washington of Kendal, now said to be the uncle of Laurence Washington of Sulgrave Manor, by deed of gift conveyed to his son William all his property in Stricklandgate and Stramontgate, Kendal, and his lands and property in a number of Westmorland villages. This original document is now stated to be in the Sanderson Collection of Original Deeds of East Anglian and other families who emigrated to America in early days.

During the reign of Henry VIII, when the monasteries were dissolved, members of the family purchased monastic land in Westmorland, as did Laurence Washington at Sulgrave.

When in Paris

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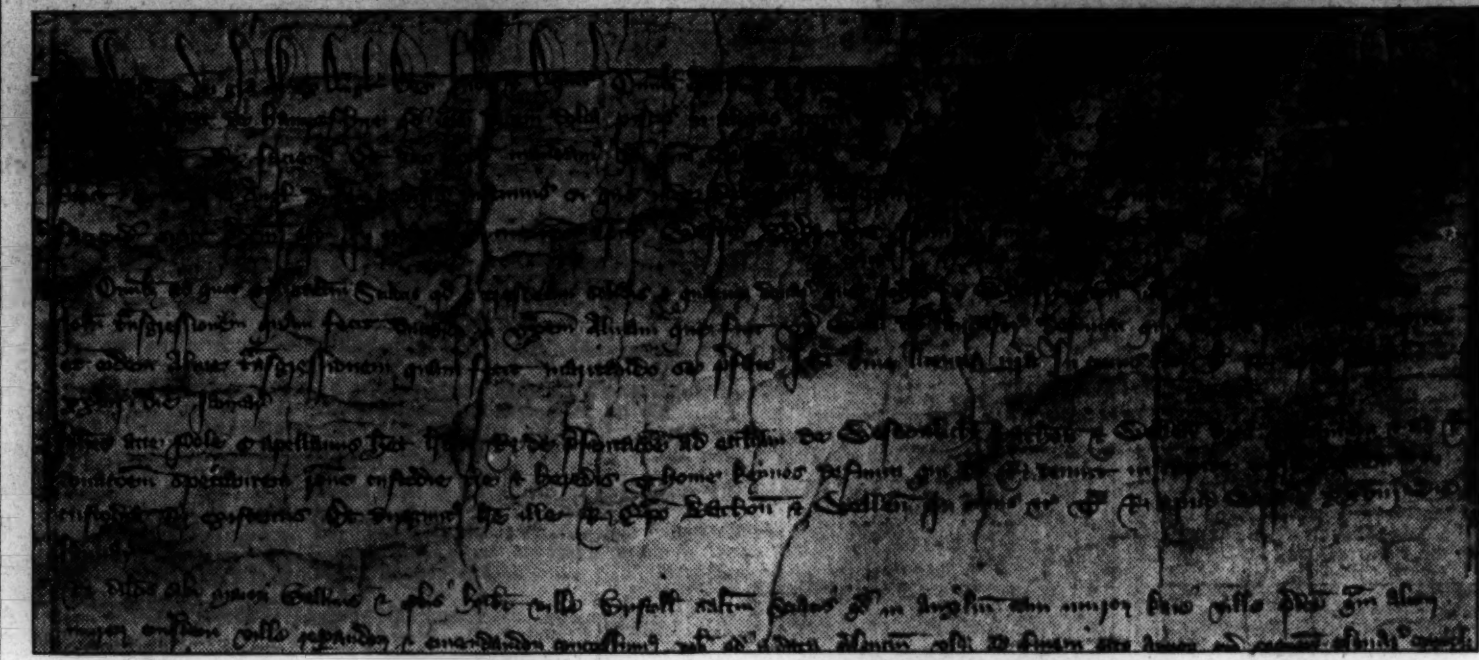
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Early Deed in Public Record Office Links Father of His Country With Kendal, Durham



NAME OF JOHN WASHINGTON ON PARCHMENT ROLL DATED 1363
An Ancient Legal Document Bears the Seal of William de Wessington, 1363, and Shows That of Washington Are Said to Have Existed in the County of Durham as Early as the Twelfth Century. The First Line of the Second Paragraph in the Photograph Above Mentions John Washington, and Tells of His Pardon, on Payment of 13s. 4d., For Having Married Without Permission the Widow of William of Lancaster. This Experience Did Not Deter His Illustrious Descendant From "Going and Doing Likewise," When, in January, 1759, George Washington and Another Widow, Mrs. Martha Custis, Were Wed.

buildings, and by the very generous help of friends in the United States he has succeeded in getting one of the only two solar towers in Europe for Galileo's hill. The other tower is Einstein's at Potsdam. This valuable help was given to Professor Abetti with the object of promoting the international study of the sun; of its activity in its various epochs, and its relationship with magnetic and electric phenomena on the earth.

SOLAR TOWER ON GALILEO'S HILL
Prof. G. Abetti Succeeds in Long Effort to Get One of Only Two in Europe

ACCOUNTING CALLED COTTON TRADE NEED
Sir E. Stockton Says Failures Are Result of Bad System

MANCHESTER, ENGL.—Emphasizing the need for able and efficient accountancy in all branches of industry, Sir Edwin Stockton, speaking at the annual dinner of the Manchester district branch of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, said he did not think many of the textile mills of Lancashire would be in the bad position they were in today if they had had really good accountants in their organizations.

It was quite useless producing goods of any sort if the costing basis was not accurately made in relation to the selling price, said Sir Edwin, and of the present-day failures 85 per cent arose from the fact that the firms did not know the true position in this particular. Many textile mills were foundering to failure because they had not got hold of the business at the right end, which was to know first of all what the goods were going to cost to produce before the price to the consumer was fixed.

W. E. Thompson, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, also spoke, and said he feared that many producers of cotton goods did not know what the cost of production involved, and he commented upon the fact that the institute did not include among its members any from the spinning and weaving industries. Mr. Thompson also stated that there were salesmen on the Manchester Royal Exchange whose only cost account was a small mechanical contrivance.

DANISH-AMERICAN LINE TO BUILD FAST VESSEL

COPENHAGEN, DEN.—The United Steamship Company of Copenhagen, which has four boats running between the United States and Scandinavia, has decided to augment this traffic by a larger and faster new vessel, although the old boats have proved exceedingly suitable for this trade. The new liner, of which the drawings are being prepared, will be between 15,000 and 18,000 tons with a speed of 20 to 24 knots.

It will be particularly well equipped in all three classes and is expected to be ready for service by the end of 1928 or the beginning of 1929. It has not been decided yet whether it will be a Diesel motor ship or whether steam with oil fuel will be preferred. The company has also decided to build a new motor vessel for the Parkstone-Babjerg route.

Minister of Health Sanctions Oxford Town Planning Scheme

LONDON—An exceptional opportunity is presented to the trustees of the Oxford University Preservation Trust to show the country the practical worth of their resolution to help forward the future growth of the city. The Ministry of Health has now officially sanctioned the preliminary statement and Map No. 3 of the local town planning scheme. This covers not only the city of Oxford, but the whole of the countryside for a three-mile radius from Carfax, and gives legal authority to the city to control various developments.

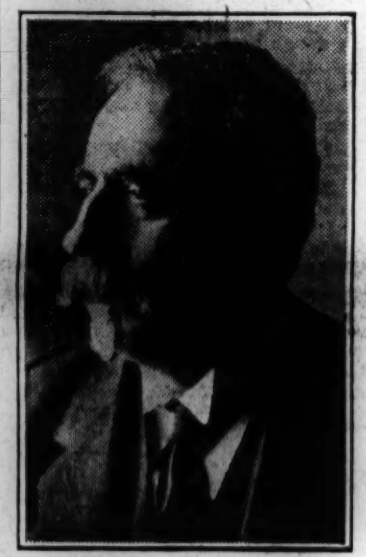
For example, on the new map the river banks along the Thames and the Cherwell will now be preserved as open spaces not to be built on. Oxford's industrial growth is rapidly extending. Already a new works for pressed steel has settled there, and works for motor tires and for accessories are about to be established. As the population grows, it will become more imperative to retain open

BULGARIAN LOAN STRIKES A SNAG IN STATE BANK

Committee of Experts Asks National Bank Be Made Private Institution

SOFIA—One of the principal occupations of the Bulgarian Government recently has been to obtain a foreign loan to the amount of £10,000,000 to be used for constructive purposes in the country. Since Bulgaria is required to pay heavy reparations, as well as many other debts, all its sources of income

A Bulgarian Financier



ANDREW LIAPCHEFF
The Prime Minister of Bulgaria, has the Reputation of Being One of the Most Able Financiers of the Country, and He Opposes strenuous Measures to Change in the Status of the National Bank.

have been attached. Bulgaria, it may be said, is completely mortgaged. As for the position of the country, Bulgaria is in the position of a dependent. There is nothing free which a new creditor could accept as security for a loan. So loans can be obtained only through the League of Nations.

Since this is the case, Bulgaria applied to the League for its co-operation in this matter, and the League sent a committee of expert bankers to Sofia to study the situation. After a careful investigation they concluded that they would recommend a loan to Bulgaria only on condition that the Bulgarian National Bank becomes private instead of a state institution.

At present the Bulgarian National Bank employs state capital, and is directed by a body appointed by the state and responsible to the state. Private holders of stock cannot direct its policy. It belongs to the people as a whole.

The experts want the bank to become a private institution, with a predominance of private capital furnished by private shareholders. However, Andrew Liapcheff, the Prime Minister of Bulgaria and one of the best financiers in the country, has just pointed out to your correspondent that such a change in the

spaces as lungs for the town. There is a strong feeling in many quarters that H. A. L. Fisher, warden of New College, and Sir Michael Sadler, master of University College, who have been so prominently identified with the Oxford Preservation Trust, should set an example and help forward the city's plan by persuading their own colleges to offer the sports grounds as private open spaces.

The increased population is making the shops demand more space, but it is being strongly urged that more branches of the shops should be established at Headington and elsewhere for the convenience of the growing industrial population. There are at present 16,000 people in the outside area, and 55,000 in the city area. Instead of the suburban dwellers having to shop in the city, adding to the congestion, it is hoped that certain shops will establish branches, and will abandon their present campaign for the erection of higher buildings on their present sites.

PIETRO CANAL'S UNIQUE LIBRARY GOES TO VENICE

20,000 Volumes Include Some 60 Incunabula and Rare Cinquecento Editions

FLORENCE—The information received that the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction has decided to assign to the library of San Marco, Venice, the "Canal collection" recently acquired from Crespano Veneto, will bring to the service of bibliophiles and musicians yet one more treasure; and for scholars yet one more attraction to the City of the Lagoons.

BEST ILLUMINATION SOUGHT FOR BELTING

BERLIN—Interesting experiments have been carried out by Heinrich Kuhn, a Swiss engineer, at the Technical High School in Stuttgart, with the view of ascertaining the best artificial illumination of conveyor belts in workshops. Workmen have their headquarters in that city were employed in these tests.

Greatest uniformity of illumination is essential, he declares, and never should the unregulated electric bulb be exposed to the eye. If the articles to be handled are shining, semi-indirect or indirect illumination should be used as disturbing reflections are thereby avoided. This, however, is at the expense of shadow. "Here a strong sense of form and correct judgment of an article is needed it is best to let the light fall slantingly onto the conveyor belt, thus creating shadows which make the articles appear more plastic. But the shadow of the working hand should not disturb."

Strong shadows are created by reducing the number of lamps used, and the distribution of light should never become uneven. In sorting bolts and nuts on a conveyor belt, 40 per cent fewer mistakes were made when the light fell at an angle of 30 degrees onto the belt than when it came directly from above. Dark articles should not be transported on a light belt, as the constant change of light gradually tires the workman. Darker belts and more light should be used in such cases.

POLISH CHURCH ISSUES APPEAL TO VOTERS

WARSAW—The President of the Polish Republic has announced the dates for the new elections of the Diet and Senate. They are respectively March 4, and March 11. The bishops of Poland, and the Cardinal Archbishop Kakowski at Krakow, have published a pastoral letter to all the diocese urging the population to vote according to their conscience and conviction in the spirit of the Christian church for the good of the state, and warning them against the spread of Communistic ideas.

It will be the first duty of the new parliament to alter the present Constitution in the direction of creating a stronger central authority, less dependent on party influences.

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Portuguese Undisturbed by Snow—but They Are the "Serranos"

Hardy Race Thrive on Mountain Tops and Lead Existence of Spartan Plainness—Tend Sheep Amid Lofty Crags, Aided by Wolf Dogs

LISBON—The inhabitants of the greater part of Portugal are not insured to the cold. But cold means nothing to the "Serranos," or dwellers in the mountains (in the Upper Beira Province), who are the sturdiest type of Portuguese manhood. During the war the Portuguese soldiers who showed most solid courage and patient endurance were the "Serranos"—so much so that a post-war book exalting their exploits in France was written and dedicated to them by a well-known Portuguese writer. These characteristics are doubtless due to the outdoor life these people lead and their Spartan existence, without the usual commodities.

The "serras" or craggy mountains, among which these people dwell, cut the Portuguese province into halves and thrust their way into Spain, where they form a fresh range under another name and nationality. Chief among these mountains on the Portuguese side is the Serra da Estrela (Mountain of the Star).

The careers of the people who live in these districts, and have for generations been born and bred there, are not progressive. Their houses are simple structures, made of large, uneven stones, piled one upon the other and held together by mud. These dwellings consist of two rooms only—one on the ground floor and one above. In the lower room the family eats, works and sleeps. The beds being separated from the "dining room" by a division made of thin wooden planks. The upper room is the kitchen, and is always full of smoke because there are no chimneys, in order to prevent the biting winter cold and snows from entering the house.

All the year long, excepting during the four months of greatest cold, from December to April, when the mountains are completely covered with snow and even the wolves are driven down to seek food in the hamlets below, the people dwell on the mountain peaks with their flocks, which are guarded by a special breed of wolf dog. The women remain in the villages, working in the fields and attending to all the farm work and to their domestic duties.

The men on the serras build themselves shelters of loose stones placed one upon another, and sleep in their sheepskin clothes, wrapped in heavy peasant blankets made from the wool of their flocks. In the Beira wool factories, their food, which consists chiefly of vegetables, including potatoes, and delicious maize bread, is taken down to seek food in the hamlets below, the people dwell on the mountain peaks with their flocks, which are guarded by a special breed of wolf dog. The women remain in the villages, working in the fields and attending to all the farm work and to their domestic duties.

Although the sound of running water and sparkling cascades is heard in the serras from every side, it must be confessed that cleanliness is not one of the attributes of the population of this district, and the beauty of the dark-eyed Serranos and their children is sometimes almost invisible under the thick coating of dirt. During a vacation, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked a pretty,

grubby girl on the mountainside why there was such an aversion to soap and water, where beautiful pure water was so plentiful. The Serrana replied ingeniously that there certainly was water, but that soap was very dear.

AFRICAN EDUCATION RAISES PROBLEMS

Schools Profit by Experience of United States

LONDON—An interesting effort has been made to solve the problem of the education of African natives in Kenya on lines suggested by the experience of the United States. The Jeanes school at Kenya is partly subsidized by the Carnegie Trust. The principal is J. W. C. Douglass of Glasgow University, who was late secretary of the Phelps-Stokes committee. The vice-principal was formerly an assistant master at Harrow, and there is also an expert to deal with child welfare, and an agriculturalist.

The responsible authorities are trying to avoid the mistakes made by educationists in India and Egypt. It is considered that the essential work of civilization in Central Africa is to teach the African native how to work with his hands, and so to relieve the wife-laborer. Education at the Jeanes school has a vocational basis.

Recently a number of houses have been erected for married pupils. Here come to be married teachers, and pupils who are married teachers, may live, and bring their wives and families with them. These little houses, containing two rooms, are now being built of timber studding with concrete panels at about 25s. each, and are doing much in attracting pupils from various parts of Kenya.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

American Pressed-Glass Cup Plates

By CARL GREENLEAF HERDE

IN A great many American households there are still kept those fragile reminders of two or three generations past—cup plates that were used by our grandparents and their fathers and mothers. During recent years the appreciation of such things has been much enlivened by the widespread fondness of all sorts of American early pressed glass. More than that, certain people have given special attention to the multitude of designs which appear on these often charming bits, which originally cost but a few cents each.

The designs employed by the numerous glass factories, scattered through the northeastern states, were resourceful in appealing to a wide range of tastes, that their market might be expanded to its greatest possible extent. Two weeks ago we showed 20 examples in which the eagle was the dominant motive though in some cases surrounding embellishments constituted the chief charm to the eye. These might be styled patriotic, the same appeal being found in the half dozen in which ships appear numbered from 25 to 30 in today's illustrations.

Designers' Motives Worthy of Study
At another time current politics suggested the subjects seen in the group numbered 16 to 20, issued during Gen. William H. Harrison's campaign for the Presidency and after his election. A pleasant and friendly international touch is given by the three examples featuring Queen Victoria numbered 22, 23 and 24, these rating among the choicest.

Simple and glistening floral beauty is found in others such as the three in which roses occur, 13 to 15. The sentimental side is recognized by the considerable number in which hearts are grouped sometimes with the good taste and with striking effect as in the first dozen on this page today. Other designs will be shown at a later date still further exhibiting surprising attractiveness of these once commonplace bits of tableware.

If one has but a few examples to study and to enjoy, pleasure lies in noticing how the tiny hemispheres of crystal combine to make the radiant background called lacy or snake skin. Quite different effects are given by the slightly larger projections called dewdrops, that promptly suggest to many of us the night-moistened leaves of early morning. Seen chiefly on the edges of cup plates, a larger half-globe of glass gives quite another effect, this being known as the bull's-eye.

Common Examples Often Attractive
As was explained last week we are concerned but little here with the material value of subjects on which we comment. Still it is quite natural for any normal person to wonder whether such things as these which they happen to have are very unusual or merely commonplace. Whether they are the one or the other need not affect our lively appreciation of them from an aesthetic standpoint, nor our admiration for the artist's successful grouping of lines, his effective placing of the plain and the stippled surfaces and his skillful technique in modeling.

No one knows how many cup plates may have been made from any one pattern, but there is no doubt that many hundreds of thousands were produced altogether. Now after 75 or 100 years have passed since a certain mold was used, very, very few may still exist. So the collection of about 1000 from which our photographs were selected constitutes, we are told, possibly the largest existing in a dealer's hands. These are the property of G. L. Tilden of Northboro, Mass., through whose assistance they are rated in five ways depending on their frequency of occurrence: Very Common; Common; Scarce; Rare; and Very Rare.

About 560 kinds have been identified, this number being occasionally raised as a previously unknown design appears. Those who wish to acquire a few of these pleasing little dishes may be gratified to find that a considerable portion of those pictured here are classed as either Very Common or Common. It is still further satisfactory to notice that these would look quite as well on one's shelves as those which are beyond the reach of most of us, being rated as Rare or Very Rare.

Referring to the Pictures
The number of ways in which hearts appear in a cup plate design is not as great as in the eagle series. Still there are a good many, and 10 of them are shown here.

1. Very common, 3-3 1/2 inches. A single clear heart in the center is surrounded by concentric circles as a background. On the border are 14 hearts, also clear, on the same background as the center. The clear glass edge is serrated. Comes also in green and yellow.

2. Very common, 3-3 1/2 inches. The two overlapping hearts pierced by arrow caused this to be called the Valentine plate. Small flowers appear on the stippled background. Four lyres in clear glass medallions are on the stippled background of the border. One large and two small serrations alternate in the edge. This found in blue as well as clear glass.

3. Common, 3 1/2 inches. The center carries 4 dewdrop hearts interlaced. The inner border is made up of a double row of stippled points. In the outer border 9 dewdrop hearts alternate with clear sprays of palm leaves. Three small bull's-eyes above in the edge, on which one wide and two narrow serrations alternate.

4. Rare, 3 1/2 inches. The stippled background in the center carries a geometrical design. On the plain border are 12 stippled hearts separated by two clear stars. Serrated edge.

5. Rare, 3 1/2 inches. The center is formed of 6 hearts with waffled surface, separated by dewdrops placed like the hub and spokes of a wheel. Fine diagonal lines of the border form shallow diamonds; a bull's-eye in each serration of the edge.

heart is not found in the center, which is composed of a so-called peacock feather design, having a star in each bull's-eye. Fourteen stippled hearts ornament the border. Between and placed over them are clear diamonds, each containing a star. Serrated edge.

7. Very common, 3 inches. The stippled background of the center carries 4 clear hearts, contrasting with 14 hearts having reversed stippling—that is, dots impressed rather than protruding. Finely serrated edge.

8. Scarce, 3 inches. This has a center the same as number 7 with a plain instead of stippled background. The stippled border is otherwise plain. Fine serrations on edge.

9. Common, 3 1/2 inches. This interesting type has 12 stars with as many conventional stippled hearts in its border; between are dewdrop ornaments. The center is made up of 4 scroll forms of two kinds, on a partly stippled and partly plain background.

10. Common, 3 1/2 inches. Stippling of the waffle sort is conspicuous in the center star and in the 6 hearts which surround it. Between the hearts and the center of the stars are clear rosettes. The clear border carries a vine bearing leaves and fruit. Plain stippled edge.

11. Rare 3 1/2 inches. Six hearts in the center with waffle stippling, surrounding a clear six-pointed star. Medallions to match the hearts are found in the edge alternating with shells on a clear background. Rope edge.

12. Rare 2 1/2 inches. The center has 4 separated hearts, each concentric.

13. Common, 3 1/2 inches. Stippling of the waffle sort is conspicuous in the center star and in the 6 hearts which surround it. Between the hearts and the center of the stars are clear rosettes. The clear border carries a vine bearing leaves and fruit. Plain stippled edge.

14. Rare 3 1/2 inches. Six hearts in the center with waffle stippling, surrounding a clear six-pointed star. Medallions to match the hearts are found in the edge alternating with shells on a clear background. Rope edge.

15. Rare 2 1/2 inches. The center has 4 separated hearts, each concentric.

16. Very common, 3 1/2 inches. Log cabin in the center with words "Fort Meigs" above. The entire background of this plate is clear. The vine which decorates the border has leaves and acorns. The words "Tippecanoe" above and "W. H. Harrison" below are prominent. Serrated edge.

17. Very common, 3 1/2 inches. This plate also has a clear background, on the center of which is a log cabin with no chimney but displaying a flag. Under a tree at the left is a barrel. Flowers fill the border and the edge is serrated.

18. Scarce, 3 1/2 inches. The chimney of the log cabin which fills the center shows for its full height and the door is in one side instead of at the end of the structure. The background is clear, the uneven edge being of the rope pattern. This is

monument in the center. Rope festoons inside the outer circle of words. Inscriptions are as follows: Corner stone laid by Lafayette June 17, 1825. Bunker Hill battle fought June 17, 1776. From the Fair to the Brave. Finished by the Ladies. 1841.

22. Rare, 3 1/2 inches. In the center

23. Very rare, 3 1/2 inches. This is generally known as the "Fulton" plate, though believed by some authorities to mark the appearance of steamships on the Ohio River. The general design is almost identical with that of 27, except that the border has four shields with scrolls on a background of concentric circles.

29. Scarce, 3 1/2 inches. The suspension bridge below Niagara Falls runs across the plain center. Below this the "Maid of the Mist" is seen on the rough water of the river. Above is the sun in the conventional outline. The plain border carries overlapping circles of two sizes. Smooth edge.

30. Common, 3 1/2 inches. The auxiliary sailing vessel "Chancellor Livingston" is the feature of the center with the word "Livingston" below. The stippled border has 3 hearts, 2 shields and scrolls on it. Serrated edge.

Numerous conventional and miscellaneous patterns will be noticed in the final article of this series, which may be expected in an early issue. Some of these patterns are extremely attractive, exhibiting the taste of the producers in varied striking and desirable forms.

New York Auction
THIS time from Pennsylvania, a dealer has sent to the New York market a large quantity of American furniture, silver of the Georgian period and china to be sold at auction by the Anderson Galleries. It is consigned by Mrs. Gertrude H. Camp of Whitmarsh, and contains a generous range of the articles most sought by those who wish to surround themselves with such home things of use and adornment as were in vogue 125 to 175 years ago.

Similar offerings are listed for the afternoons of Friday and Saturday, Jan. 20 and 21, though there are some headings that are not common to the two days. Blue Staffordshire "china," for example, will appear the first day only, and Lowestoft china not then, but on Saturday. For both days specimens of the finer sorts of early American glass, and maple, mahogany and walnut furniture are scheduled, the total lots listed numbering 288.

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24. Rare, 4 1/2 inches. This is known as the "V R" Victoria. The initials quoted are found on both sides of head in center. Wide border cut in diamond pattern. Large serrations. The blue variety of this plate is extremely rare.

Ship patterns on which various kinds appear conclude the examples described in this issue. These range from the full-rigged sailing ship 27 to the comparative modern steamboat "Maid of the Mist" scarcely discernible in 29.

25. Very common, 3 1/2 inches. The "Benjamin Franklin" cup plate. A sailing craft with smoke stack and paddle wheels having a mast head flag with the initials "B. F." the name Benjamin Franklin in half circle above; American flag in stern. The rigging lines are stippled, and there is much detail. The border has a stippled background on which are four anchors, a spread eagle, stars and a scroll. The same plate in blue is very rare.

26. Very common, 3 1/2 inch. The visit of General Lafayette to America excited popular interest. This cup plate has in the center a picture of the ship "Cadmus," which brought him to this country at that time. It is a square-rigged craft, surrounded by a circle of dewdrops, outside of which is an inner border of scrolls. The outer border is made up of scrolls and carries four large stars, two large and one small serrations alternate. Made of blue as well as clear glass.

27. Rare, 3 1/2 inches. The present activity to save the old ship Constitution is not the first time the public has been called on for this purpose. An earlier effort is marked by the making of this beautiful octagonal plate, exceptionally well executed. The old craft occupies the entire center, with a widely spaced circle of small bull's-eye around it. A heavily stippled border carries four medallions separated by stars. The plain head has eight small stars, with scrolls between; small serrations.

28. Very rare, 3 1/2 inches. This is generally known as the "Fulton" plate, though believed by some authorities to mark the appearance of steamships on the Ohio River. The general design is almost identical with that of 27, except that the border has four shields with scrolls on a background of concentric circles.

29. Scarce, 3 1/2 inches. The suspension bridge below Niagara Falls runs across the plain center. Below this the "Maid of the Mist" is seen on the rough water of the river. Above is the sun in the conventional outline. The plain border carries overlapping circles of two sizes. Smooth edge.

30. Common, 3 1/2 inches. The auxiliary sailing vessel "Chancellor Livingston" is the feature of the center with the word "Livingston" below. The stippled border has 3 hearts, 2 shields and scrolls on it. Serrated edge.

Numerous conventional and miscellaneous patterns will be noticed in the final article of this series, which may be expected in an early issue. Some of these patterns are extremely attractive, exhibiting the taste of the producers in varied striking and desirable forms.

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Shakespeare's Time Had Dolls' Beds
Vienna, Austria
Special Correspondence
BESIDES other rare things, toys have a large place in the Florid collection in Vienna. The great attraction playthings of past ages have is that they seem to bridge over the centuries which separate the children of yesterday from those of today to bring them near to us and

Bed, Chests, Tables of Brittany
By AIMEE LOIZEAUX EVANS
BRETON furniture—really old, handsome pieces—is likely soon to be very rare. There is less and less of it to be found, and for many reasons.

Artists from everywhere have so long and so frequently spoken of Plaster's crude and attractive art, that most fine pieces which could be bought from homes have been taken away. One of the unfortunate aspects is that so much of the Breton furniture is large and heavy. So the great massive beds—"lit-clos," and "lit-clos,"—the armoires and coffres have been robbed of their deeply and richly carved fronts and panels because city apartments and modern houses have rooms too small for the whole piece.

The famous, quaint, boxlike, closed Breton bed is really almost never found for sale. Antique dealers simply take the fronts. The beds themselves—long, high, deep and made of massive oak planks three and even four inches thick—are altogether too large for most people. Their beauty is in the carving and design concentrated on the front, which explains why 99 out of 100 of them are stripped.

Simply Prevalent in This Province
The fisher-folk, of both coasts of this land, the land whose learned sons believe to be the oldest in this part of the world, the spot that first emerged from the prehistoric universal sea—had but little in their homes, but what they had was solid and made to last for many spans of life.

Very old Brittany furniture can be divided into four groups. The "coffre," or chest; the "armoire à linge," or linen-cupboard; the "lit-clos," or closed bed, and the table. These were

the essentials of a peasant home. Sometime later the "vaisseau," or dish cupboard, and the tall clock made their appearance.

The first chests were made to hold linen and clothing. When the armoire came into use these coffres were relegated to the humbler office of holding grain and wood. The oldest ones are of an impressive size, often with a rounded top like a trunk and huge, marvelously wrought iron locks.

Even the poorest peasant had ornate chests, often carved by the owner. This accounts in part for the number of carved fronts of chests still to be found even at the village carpenter shop. Rarely is a whole really old one seen intact. Even in the fronts still commonly seen the feet are usually rotted off, though the decorated panels still remain. In the last few years, hundreds of these fronts have been bought by Americans to be used as wainscoting in libraries and dining rooms.

The table, around which many

legends center, was first made only for the serving of food. It was long and narrow, intended to extend along one side of the single room and was clearly a development of the coffre.

The older ones are almost as deep as a chest and are mounted on short heavy legs. The tops were usually of a single thick plank. In the deep space under the top were kept the plates and bowls of wood or pewter, and in the lower homes even the food itself. These deep sides, or "bandeaux," were heavily ornamented. Sometimes the table top

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Music News of the World

Forgotten Verdi, Early Stravinsky

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin. "VERDI Renaissance" has become a catchword of our time, at least in Germany. The more the younger German composers devote their efforts to new experiments, which seem to lead them away from opera as understood by the average operagoer, the more Verdi is set up as an opposing force to the younger generation. It is true that the consequences of that great phenomenon, Richard Wagner, have long since disappeared. The Wagnerian current is out of date, and only the giant himself remains, not quite what he was, but still able to attract the masses in all the countries of the world. It was fortunate for Richard Strauss that, before being overtaken by the Wagnerian current, he had been a very good classicalist. This, besides his genius, prevented him from becoming the mere Wagner imitator, enabling him to write a work such as "Rosenkavalier," in which, although strong traces of Wagner may be found, he submerges even Wagnerian influences in his own individuality.

The younger German composers are in a very different situation from that of Richard Strauss. Leaving all romanticism apart and following the program of the so-called "Neue Schickel," they are doubtful as to the way to choose to win the sympathies of the operagoing public. One of them, Ernst Klenk, in his "Jonny spielt auf," has won the prize. (But will his work survive?)

Effective Plots
So it is more than natural that the revival of Verdi, due to a certain extent to the poet Franz Werfel, who is undertaking new editions of old Verdi operas, finds many adherents. People begin to consider Verdi as the savior of opera, and every new-old work discovered is greeted with curiosity and enthusiasm. Verdi obviously has the great advantage of being in perfect harmony with the great mass of the population, i. e., with the cinema public demanding simple and effective plots.

How did Verdi find out his plots? There was a time when dramatic poets seemed to exist on their own. They had to invent, they had, in order to satisfy them, to submit to a very trying process, which generally deprived them of all that made their works stand out from the literary point of view. Verdi, on the other hand, was not an exception to the rule. On the contrary, he confirmed it by some striking examples. He soon saw that the German dramatist Schiller and the English dramatist Shakespeare had prepared the way for operatic events of the first rank. The former Verdi preferred Schiller to Shakespeare, the latter Verdi considered Shakespeare to be the first dramatist of the world.

It was evident that in the beginning of his career Verdi found Schiller very satisfactory. Verdi, who by an inner process and by his friendship with highly cultured men such as Arrigo Boito was led to demand a higher form of drama, most naturally rejected Schiller, clinging to Shakespeare, who revealed to him all the secrets of human character. This perfectly agreed with his own tendencies, for Verdi as a musical dramatist was first of all an explorer of human character.

Let us not despise the dramatist Friedrich Schiller. His drama "Kabale und Liebe," belonging to his first and most stormy period, is not only a collection of exciting events, but also a work of great cultural importance. Schiller, as a revolutionary poet, emphasized the rights of the "petit bourgeois" against the princes, who at that time used to treat him as "canaille." Verdi, when begging Salvatore Cammarano to exploit Schiller's drama for his use, did not care a bit for the cultural tendencies of the poet. He was interested to him was the framework of the place. This, however, proved extremely stimulating also to the student of character. Verdi saw great emotion at work, and emotional himself, he began to compose the libretto, which, as regards operatic nonsense, is certainly much inferior to the later "Trovatore."

"Luisa Miller"
It is very interesting indeed to see the Verdi of 1848, with an outlook divided between the sincerity and the legitimate love of effect, write a score in which "Traviata" and "Aida" are contained substantially. In "Luisa Miller" the fiery tendencies of Verdi, who, without hampered by what we call artistic taste, writes his "stretches" and "cabalettas," ascends heights from which we have a glance at his whole future career. There are wonderful finales in this opera, but we also find a scene between father and daughter which is like a sketch of "Traviata."

We must never forget that, however great the imaginative faculty of Verdi, the energy of his accent gave rise to certain formulas, so that similar scenes are reinvented with similar music. It is the film-like power of Verdi's music that strikes the hearer, telling him at the same time that even a great genius has his limitations which, however, in a later Verdi period were overcome by the sense of style, the result of many experiences.

The performance of "Luisa Miller," though very interesting in itself, and cleverly conducted by Fritz Zweig, suffered from second rate singers. It took place in the State Opera.

Stravinsky's "Nightingale"
Igor Stravinsky is, in the proper sense of the word, no opera composer. It is one of his characteristic features that, having started with the stage, he never succeeded in mastering it. The ballet seemed to open the way for opera to him, but however successful he was, he used the ballet stage only to discover his own music. It afforded the musician an opportunity for solving certain problems. When he had solved them, he took measures to dissolve the connection. So "Fire-Bird," "Petroushka," and the "Sacre du Printemps" have, in their concert form,

conquered the concert halls, without letting their theatrical birthplace be forgotten. We are now able to survey his whole career from his early "Nightingale" to the recent "Edipe Roi," which, as an opera oratorio, confesses to be neither opera nor oratorio, though, of course, it points more clearly to the concert hall than to the stage.

The "Nightingale," which was performed at the Städtische Oper, is, as Stravinsky puts it, a three-act opera (or conte lyrique). But obviously the composer himself, even during his work, became doubtful as to the definite character of his piece. Its plot is taken from a fairy tale by Hans Andersen. Describing the good influence of a nightingale on the Emperor of China, it certainly has much delicacy, though, of course, it cannot pretend to be effective enough to fill three acts.

Began in 1910

Stravinsky began to compose the first act in 1910. He then was still under the spell of Rimsky-Korsakov (to whom he pays his tribute of homage also in the "Fire-Bird"—not without greeting Richard Wagner). Impressionism contributed a little to raise this first act above the level of mere imitation. Then Stravinsky, in whom a new music was brooding, gave up his composition, and took it up again in 1914, when he had written his "Rite of Spring." It was a rather difficult task to continue a work which had been commenced in quite a different attitude, so that it might be at the level of his present experiences.

It would be futile to deny that a change of style was brought about by the interruption of work, but it must, on the other hand, be recognized that Stravinsky remained, to a certain degree, faithful to the ideal of the fairy tale. He makes, of course, the wind instruments principal speakers in his score; they tell us stories about the "Sacre." On the whole, however, Stravinsky's music, enriched by some choralistic remains, rather lacks the power, which, indeed, is not an opera, can hardly compete, as regards effectiveness, with other works of the repertory.

Staging Russian

It demands, besides, an excellent singer for its coloratura. Lotte Schöne, though possessing great vocal gifts, was not a singer of this style. The staging was purely Russian. For the play was produced by Issai Dobrowen, the gifted musician who holds his own as a conductor, as a pianist, and as a stage director, and the English dramatist Shakespeare had prepared the way for operatic events of the first rank. The former Verdi preferred Schiller to Shakespeare, the latter Verdi considered Shakespeare to be the first dramatist of the world.

It was evident that in the beginning of his career Verdi found Schiller very satisfactory. Verdi, who by an inner process and by his friendship with highly cultured men such as Arrigo Boito was led to demand a higher form of drama, most naturally rejected Schiller, clinging to Shakespeare, who revealed to him all the secrets of human character. This perfectly agreed with his own tendencies, for Verdi as a musical dramatist was first of all an explorer of human character.

Ravel's American Debut

By L. A. SLOPER

MAURICE RAVEL appeared for the first time in America as conductor at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater at Harvard College, Cambridge, on the evening of Jan. 12, and in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of Jan. 13. The program played on those occasions, which will be tested this evening in Symphony Hall, was made up from the guest conductor's own works: "Le Tombeau de Couperin," Suite, the orchestration of a Sarabande and a Dance of Debussy, the "Rhapsodie Espagnole," the "Schéhérazade" song group and "La Valse."

With the exception of the Debussy-Ravel Sarabande, these works were all familiar to Boston concertgoers. But the inclusion of the occasion chiefly in the presence of the famous composer and in the manifestation of his compositions under his own baton.

Symphony audiences always are glad to welcome distinguished guests. Afterward, very often, when they have regained their calm, they reflect that while it is a charming experience to applaud the author of works they have long admired, the performance of those works usually pays the composer a higher honor under the direction of a professional conductor.

But this is not the impression that remains on the mind of the hearer. We have heard from Mr. Koussevitzky and his predecessors some enchanting Ravel interpretations, some performances that had perhaps a higher technical excellence than those of the composer. But Mr. Ravel has indicated that he does not desire his works to become imbedded in traditional readings. Possibly he realizes them as fresh each time he leads them. In any event, on Friday he not only revealed their clarity, their elegance, and their lyricism, which we already knew, but in "La Valse" at least he released a vitality and exposed a unity which had not been apparent. The significance of Mr. Casella's phrase, "the apotheosis of the waltz," became clear for the first time.

Ravel the satirist here appears to have betrayed the essential corruption that underlies the polish of the waltz. The Imperial society, it can no longer be supposed that musical privity is the discovery of the jazz writers, or musical primitivism the exclusive property of Stravinsky. With a somewhat sardonic men, but with perfect nonchalance, Ravel seems to be hinting that the informed were already aware of these elements, though they were perhaps too polite to speak of them. "La Valse," it is apparent, is not so far removed from the "Tzigane" for violin and piano as we had supposed.

For the rest, there was no comparably startling revelation. Ravel of course is not of the race of conductors. His baton technique is frugal; principally a sharp, definite beat, with the stick scarcely pointed at the musicians whose entrance is due. The left hand is used little;

bear. There are the flower maidens of Parsifal, and the color is often Wagner's color. As a concert-suite, the "Fire-Bird," no doubt, is more Stravinskyan. Wagner has been canceled from the score as far as possible.

How difficult it is to restore the "Fire-Bird"! It wants the Russian ballet to fill it with new or rather with the old vitality. In Germany, where the ballet has been replaced by expressive dance, this can hardly be done. So the performance of the "Fire-Bird," rich in coloristic effects, proved not effective enough.

Molinari Presents

Italian Novelities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS.—A work of importance, particularly from an antiquarian point of view, is Vivaldi's "Four Seasons," each of the four sections of which takes its program from a sonnet attributed to Vivaldi himself. The work in its entirety is of rather large proportions. Only the first section, "Spring," was played on the program of the eighth pair of concerts given by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 6 and 7, under the direction of Maestro Bernardino Molinari, fourth guest conductor of the season. Signor Molinari, an authority on the elder music of Italy, transcribed the "Spring" for orchestra, organ and cembalo. A considerable amount of it is scored for solo violin, and these passages were played with charm and grace by Sylvia Noeck, concert master of the orchestra. According to the program notes, the work has never before been heard in America. The three remaining parts will be played, we presume, at the three subsequent concerts which Signor Molinari is to conduct, one section on each program.

The second Italian composer on this program was Vincenzo Tommasini, who, like his contemporary Respighi, is a Roman citizen and celebrated in his compositions. His "Chari of Luna" is written in the present-day musical idiom. Tommasini is at once poet and painter, whose grace of subject is distinguished by charm of style. Respighi has perhaps the more vigorous talent. Tommasini's gift is secretive, esoteric; Respighi's, epic, heroic, extrovert. While Respighi was not on this program he challenges comparison because of his dominant position in the last previous program. Besides the prelude to the opera, "Khovantchina," by Moussorgsky, and "In the Steppes of Central Russia," by Borodin, Maestro Molinari included in the present program the Overture to "William Tell," which doubtless has its place in that splendid concatenation of Italian music-craft which it is his mission to present to us.

Nicola Orloff, pianist, played the Concerto No. 1 of Chopin, the concerto, under Molinari's baton, distinguished by his own orchestral background.

The Diaghileff Ballet in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

VIENNA. IS THE dance a lost art? Ever and again we encounter this question. In more or less learned discussions brought forward by eminent German authorities on choreographic art. The reply varies, and opinions disagree. The mere fact, however, that lengthy and erudite disputes are being devoted to the question, indeed the question itself and still more the concern which inspires it, indicates that there must be something radically wrong about the Teutonic attitude toward the dance as an art form. Indeed the very definition of the dance as given by a German on one side and by a Frenchman—or any other nationality—on the other, reveals the root of the problem; and the fact that the German conception of the dance differs widely from that of the rest of the world.

With the Teutons, dancing, like any other art, is a terribly serious thing. That which must have given birth to dance—joy, in the first place, national characteristics in the second—are negligible quantities with present-day German art observers. They are bound to take this branch of art seriously. They demand from the dance, at best, a program; unless, as some do, an intellectual, philosophical function.

The Wigan Influence

The school of Mary Wigan has decidedly influenced the German attitude. "Abstract" dancing is the mildest form. Others go a few steps further and seek to sever dance from the maternal art of music; hence the "music-less" dances which were in vogue for some time. But with music or without, in any case the dance must be a thing of intellect and problems—a thing closer to acting and pantomime than to mere terpsichorean art.

The German dancers of our day each propound a different and contradictory theory. The quality common to almost all of them—there are, of course, exceptions—is that they are foremost philosophers, actors, tragedians, comedians; all except one thing—dancers. They have come to look at dance on those whose basis is still the old classic technique. True dancing, pirouettes, balletisms—all the paraphernalia of the classic dance art—are looked down upon much in the manner with which the German Wagnerian tenor regards the "old-fashioned" coloratura singer. True, coloratura operas are no longer written in our day—any more than classic ballets. But equally true that the classic ballet with its peculiar charms is, at times, as delightful as the charming unreason of coloratura singing. Assuming, of course, that both are perfectly executed!

The Return of the Russians

It is a fact that all German-speaking people of Europe, the Vienna Opera alone still maintains a corps de ballet trained along classic lines. Here, and here alone in all Central Europe, the mysteries of the classic style are being cultivated; and with a tenacity and one-sidedness that, unfortunately, weakens the good cause and breeds a monotony no less tiresome than the far-fetched choreographic experiments of other German theaters. The "classic" style, however, assumes a new significance when practiced by that race which, above all, is the action of the dance, the Russians. The future which the Russian ballet, let alone in all Europe some 20 years ago explains itself from the fact that with them the "tricks of the trade," the paraphernalia of classic dancing, were imbued with a new meaning through the addition of a strongly national element. The rôle which the Russian Ballet played in the modern dance, belongs to history. Let us see this company again, after 15 or 20 years, as a stimulating and interesting experience. Germany and Austria anticipated the return of the troupe with great expectations. But the two countries responded this time in quite a different manner. In Germany, the Diaghileff Ballet was a flat disappointment—what, after what has been said above, reflects less upon Diaghileff than upon his German spectators; in Austria, notably in Vienna, the Russian Ballet was again hailed as a revelation. Once again events proved that Vienna, though German by language and history, is a composite of Teutonic and Latin influences (which is natural from its situation), with the latter predominating (which is again natural). Germany criticized the alleged lack of Russian flavor in what has in spite of years become an international, cosmopolitan troupe; and the absence of "depth," seriousness of purpose, ethical tendencies, and of what present-day Germany considers "modernism."

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"It" (to stick to the singular number, though he shifted occasionally to the plural, thinking of the people at home in California who even now are working on the correspondence) "I have had a great amount of material offered to me. I have received all sorts of conventional exercises, in spite of having clearly given out word that I want only manuscripts in the modern vein."

Mr. Diaghileff of Ives, Copland and Varèse as composers whose names he has put on next year's schedule. In editorial enthusiasm for Ives, as a rhythmist:

"Other modern composers have developed what I call musical rhythm. They have varied the rhythm from bar to bar, but they have as a rule kept the strong beat at the same place for all the parts. Ives has naturalized music and citizenship on mere technical technique. But it can do much toward ingratiating itself in the national favor by looking people right in the eye and ceasing to avert its gaze."

When Mr. Diaghileff and his singers closed their short season at the Guild Theater last spring, I ventured to urge them to take no chances with their remarkable success by becoming an independent organization, but to stick to the Eastman School of Music of Rochester, N. Y., whence they started. For their labors seemed to me to signify American music education emerging from struggle to triumph. Why not let education have the credit of the good outcome, and why not insist that education continue responsible for things so well begun?

Really Educational Opera

Here, I maintained, was the right kind of educational opera; not the kind that presents awkwardly and unauthentically certain facts of musical history, but the kind that presents a picture of American manners, mediated and elaborated under American academic auspices. If I am not to point out anything remaining to be done, it is the training in the classes whence the American Opera Company issues men and women not only to sing English versions of Italian and French operas, but also to write original librettos and to compose original music. But that can be left to time.

The company opened its season here on the evening of Jan. 10, with Gounod's "Faust," English text adapted by Robert A. Simon, with Frank St. Leger conducting. As in the case of "Madam Butterfly," the stage management was somewhat modernized, possibly to some advantage, though probably not much. The significant matter from the artistic standpoint was a remarkably fine Mephistopheles, the interpretation of George Fleming Houston. An opera school that turns out such an artist as he showed himself to be may be talked about anywhere music is practiced.

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Publishing the New Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK. PIONEERS in publication, among whom Henry Cowell of San Francisco must be included, have always won thanks, hoping to generalize not amiss, from the people of times subsequent to their own. Certain of them have also acquired wealth, so biography relates, in their day and generation. Mr. Cowell, however, is without desire, I gather from a talk with him the other day, for the publisher's financial rewards. Romantically generous and non-self-seeking man, he might, I believe, make his venture, the New Music Publishing Society, pay, if he would; but he carries on the enterprise at bare cost, meaning cost of paper and printing, all office overhead counted out.

"I expected 200 or 300 subscription of those interested in modern American music," said he to me. "As it is, I have over 600; and they are still coming."

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House and Garden

Palms and Their Care

ATTENTION to ornamental palms for house decoration started during the last decade of the nineteenth century. The interest has not waned. An enthusiastic grower expresses his belief, due to the frequency of requests for information regarding their cultivation and care, that their usefulness and charm is becoming generally appreciated.

For interior decoration where there is little or no direct sunlight, palms are prized highly. The tall, columnar stocks bearing crowns and branches of planed and fan-like leaves present a stately and dignified charm that can be brought about by no other plant. Most species are grown from imported seeds planted in warm greenhouses. Sometimes it requires 12 months for them to germinate, although usually they will sprout in four to six weeks. The young seedlings all look more or less alike, even though later the respective species develop either pinnated or fan-shaped leaves, according to their nature.

While with proper care in selection varieties can be found which are fully able to adapt themselves to any condition, yet there is need for general knowledge concerning the plant and its specific requirements.

Potting and Watering

To grow the palm well it is essential that it be given good soil, preferably a loam containing some clay in pots, tubs or boxes that permit the plant to send its strong fleshy roots down as far as they wish to go. The roots like to feel themselves firmly supported by the soil in which they

grow, as they do not spread and branch as many other plants do.

Good drainage is of utmost importance. If it is not provided the soil will become soggy and sour, the leaves will turn brown and by and by have to be cut away. And when four or five leaves have to be sacrificed the average plant is no longer useful or decorative, as most varieties produce leaves so very slowly that every one is quite precious. Each pot should have at least three inches of broken crockery, brick or charcoal in the bottom to prevent the soil from washing down and clogging the drainage opening. A layer of sphagnum or cocoa fiber, too, over the drainage is useful to keep open the cracks and crevices and will not interfere with the passage of surplus water. Regular watering is essential to success, done discretely, of course. No water should be given while any moisture is evident; wait until the surface appears dry and then give enough thoroughly to saturate all in the pot.

Attention to Foliage

The foliage should occasionally be washed with a mild soapuds followed by a thorough clear water rinsing. When too large for this the tops should be sprayed frequently with clear water.

Browning at the tips of the leaves is the discouraging condition usually encountered by the amateur. This, the successful grower will state, can invariably be traced from trouble at the roots—in nearly every case from overwatering. Occasionally the trouble may be worms on the roots or lack of plant food. The worms that cause tip browning are not the ordinary earth worms but a little white, harmless-looking creature that emerges into the air as a small fly. To control this insect dissolve a place of quicklime the size of a teaspoon in three gallons of water. After this has thoroughly sputtered and the milky mixture cleared, pour off the clear part and saturate the soil with it in its full strength.

An efficient measure is to scrub the stalks and foliage with a stiff bristle brush, using fir-tree oil or lemon oil, with sufficient force thoroughly to clean every particle of the surface. Work the brush down between the leaves and stalk and scrub the base of the plant well.

All brown tips should be trimmed off, as they will never revive to green.

Exposure to Light

The fact that palms are used largely for decoration of halls or placed in corners of rooms does not mean that they can be left there indefinitely without injury. They do not need full sunshine, in fact are better without it, but should be given a chance at the window and kept in the best possible light where not on duty for ornamental purposes. It is often desirable to have several plants, so that they can be used alternately, some doing aesthetic duty while the others are coming back to full vigor and vitality in the required light.

Special Nourishment

Small quantities of bone meal and wood ashes, manure leachings or very dilute ammonia water are nourishing foods for palms that can be given beneficially every three or four weeks.

If a palm grows three new leaves a year it can be considered as doing well.

Varities

One can select lovely types of palms for general cultivation, and there is a species for almost any indoor taste or requirement. There is one of spreading rather than upright habit, one with gracefully arching foliage, one of delicate foliage and another of heavier, stronger growth. A few desirable palms of varying habits of growth are described hereafter.

Calamus ciliaris is a splendid choice for table decoration or for use in jardinières. It is of reed-like growth with lovely pinnate leaves. *Lantana borbonica* is a discreet choice of palm for very large rooms and conservatories. Its leaves have a spread of several feet as the plant attains age. Even while small it is pleasingly ornamental, and its beauty increases with its growth.

The *areca lutescens* possesses gracefully arching foliage of rich green. It is most attractive in made-up specimens, formed by planting together three or more plants of different sizes in order to achieve a compact, bushy effect, or of a plant having several stalks from one base.

Coccothrinax is highly prized for its delicate, extremely graceful, feathery leaves. It is lovely for table decoration either in individual pots or as the centerpiece of a fern dish. It grows but slowly, therefore remains useful for a long time for the purpose suggested.

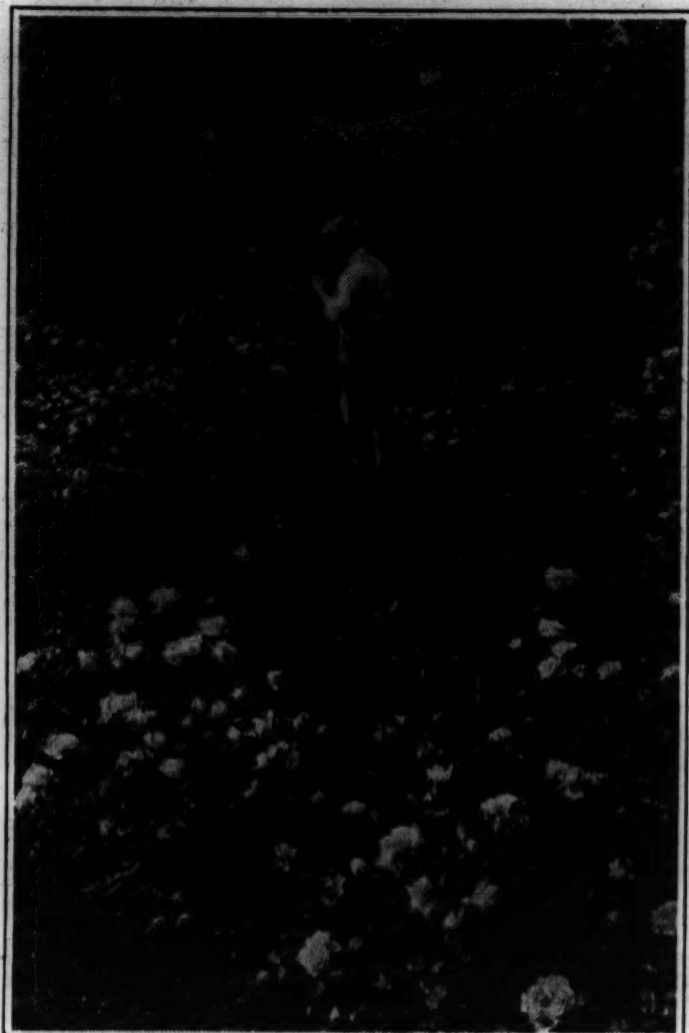
Lovely for window specimens are the *cocos* insignis, a type similar to the *cocos weddelliana*, except that it has heavier foliage and grows stronger. It is most attractive in made-up plantings.

For rough usage the *kentia* is quite desirable. They will possibly endure more neglect and rough treatment than any other palm. By rough treatment is meant dry air and dust and frequent changes of temperature. Made-up specimens of the *kentia belmontiana* or curly palm are amazingly beautiful because of the great mass of foliage from the

pot up secured by this method of planting.

For use in vases on the lawn and other outdoor work where many palms would be useless, the phoenix type answers a definite need, enduring sun and wind valiantly. They can be wintered in the cellar if it is not convenient to keep them in the living rooms, where their wide-spreading branches would probably take too much space.

A picturesque palm that suckers freely into compact, bushy form without being made up is the *raphis humilis*. It has slender, graceful stems and leaves cleft in five to seven divisions.



Rose Garden in Bress, Mill, Harrisburg, Pa.



Ferndale, Mich.

Special Correspondence

IT IS almost invariably the fact that wherever you find a beautiful community, you will also discover that the advantages it offers are due to the energy and public seal of a very small group of citizens, and sometimes it is the result of the work done by a solitary individual. And while that person's idea in the first place was merely to improve his home grounds because he loves beauty, or to demonstrate to his fellow townsmen the joy of gardening, or to break down social barriers by the friendliness that gardening fosters among its devotees, he suddenly discovers that in a short time the thing has grown beyond all bounds.

It towers above him and in its train, on all the public highways, come automobiles filled with pleasure seekers from all parts of the country.

"Isn't this the prettiest little town?" they exclaim, or: "This is my idea of a community to live in. You're looking for a good place to start that business you have in mind; why not look around here a little before we go on?"

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Why the Rose Is the Universal Flower

By J. HORACE MACFARLAND

Editor American Rose Annual

HERE is a popular misconception with respect to the Rose of Sharon mentioned in the Bible. This was not a rose; but there is at least one other mention which indicates what may have been an actual rose. Whether or not there were roses in biblical times in Palestine (as there are not now), it is certain that in the north and south temperate climates the rose has been loved of man and has been domesticated and improved by him for many genera-

tions. Herodotus describes roses having 66 petals which were in the garden of King Midas 400 years before the Christian era, and all through ancient literature in an unbroken stream one finds references to the rose. It was named "The Queen of Flowers" in Athens full 2000 years ago, and so it has remained since.

Now why is this one flower, among all the blooms which refresh mankind, so peculiarly appealing?

Lovely for Special Qualities In the first place it has unique beauty. The single wild rose makes an appeal both in its form and color, and in fragrance in most cases, different from that possessed by any other product of the field.

Then the rose has always been easy to have, and yet somewhat tantalizing when domesticated, in its requirement of care to do its best. The enduring sort of plants that will grow under all manner of neglect and abuse are always desirable, but where there is the evidence of ability to continue under adversity coupled with an instant and quick response to care, the appeal is far greater. The rose does just that thing to those who beg to be rewarded it, for nurture causes it to smile, and grow, and bloom, and increase in beauty.

Despite Shakespeare's suggestion that the name is of no importance, one is inclined to think that there is a real virtue in the four letters which, associated together as they are in this word and uttered anywhere in the civilized world today, will bring the same smile of pleasure. All languages spoken moderately in civilized lands give roses just about the same phonetic value, and there isn't any variety of designations, therefore, to prevent international interchange of the love for this beautiful flower.

Because the rose has so closely entwined itself in our affections, as well as in our languages and our literature, we do not require it to be described. It is botanically a deciduous woody shrub in the north and south temperate zones, but in the tropics it is a climber. The fragrant hyacinth, the brilliant tulip, the spring-blooming narcissus, must be described as bulbs; we know that the peony is a herbaceous plant; we think of the lilac, the spirea and the deutzia as shrubs, but we think of the rose only as the rose.

Adaptability to Climate

A major reason for the universality of the rose lies in its adaptability to climate, conditions and treatment. Lovely wild roses are

found through, growing and blooming under impossible conditions. Varieties of roses able to withstand the heat and drought of the south-west are offered now. Nowhere have roses been better grown than along the Massachusetts seacoast, not far from Plymouth Rock. Of course, California and Florida and Texas have roses, but they do not have roses which put to shame those I can and do have in my central Pennsylvania garden.

I am writing in the hope of bringing readers unacquainted with the rose to actually realize that wherever there is a square yard of arable ground exposed half of each day to the open sun as it swings overhead, there can be at least one pleasantly prosperous and altogether delightful rose. It may be a bush rose or a hardy climber, to bloom but once a year, but it can and will give a blessing of bloom that far more than justifies the little care it requires.

Or the city backyard, all too frequently given over to tin cans and ash-barrels, has been caused to produce exhibition blooms under loving care. I know of a railroad engineer living not far from where I write whose success with roses makes me properly envious. He has not been afraid of the board fences which are presumed to make rose prosperity impossible, nor of the scanty soil that visits his lovely little backyard.

So the rose is the universal flower because it has a message of peace and sweetness that it is bravely eager to deliver wherever it is met with just a little care, attention and appreciation. It ought to be more universal, for it can make homes brighter and sweeter as it grows and glows in bloom in tens of thousands or roseless homes.

The rose, too, has a mission of its own in what it conveys, as a cut flower. The man or woman who grows good roses soon comes to know that the more roses he cuts and gives away the more roses he will have. So roses go as a message to beloved friends, or to the button-hole of the man one meets on the street, and always one inevitable thing happens—the rose is received with the smile that belongs only to it. In America we have had too few

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truly American roses precisely adapted to our vast variety of climate, exposure, condition and care. Now we are coming to have them, and because America is cosmopolitan in its makeup it can and does receive the roses of all the world, adding to these its own production especially adapted to our varied needs. The American Rose Society, organized in 1899, with the motto, "A rose for every home, a bush for every garden," has now 6000 mem-



Photographs by Courtesy of J. Horace MacFarland Co.

Sour de P. Bohe Rose.

Indoor Cactus-Raising

PERHAPS it is the trend of architecture toward Spanish effects both in and out of the house, or the attractive results that can be obtained with little effort, that makes cactus-raising popular. It has become a fad to grow these exotic plants indoors.

Because cactus hails from the desert, it requires little water. The irrigation system employed in the southwest of the United States suggests the proper house care. The plants should remain rather dry throughout the summer, with perhaps a modicum of water poured on the roots twice a week or so. When the blossoming season begins water should be given whenever the top surface looks arid. Sandy soil and warm dry air as much as possible like that in the desert will make most cacti bloom once each season. To propagate, all one has to do is to break off a portion of the plant at a fat leaf joint and keep it in moist sand until it grows.

Indian pottery or baskets make artistic holders for cacti, because such containers suggest their native haunts. Anyone who has seen the picturesque Joshua trees that abound both in Mexico and the southwest of the United States realizes that it is the silhouette of a cactus that gives it its bizarre beauty. For this reason the crude shapes of peasant pottery are admirably suited to the weird-looking forms of this flower. Gay majolica, for instance, lends a harmonious Spanish note and unglazed terra-cotta suggests the arid earth of the desert.

Many cacti have blossoms that are worth waiting for. The sword cactus, for example, has a most decorative flame-colored blossom three inches or more long and of a lovely bell-shape. And of course the three-sided flat leaves with many thorns are part of the picture. The thick formation of many cacti is the result of century-long adaptation in their desert haunts to the necessity of storing all possible moisture.

Another lovely cactus blossom—this time bright red—is the rat-tail. This makes one of the best hanging plants, because the leaves droop in each scarlet blossom half of the many petals turn back, forming a white satiny tassel.

The partridge-breasted cactus is prized for its foliage. It is the gray-green of a leek and is covered with white dots. Each season it has a long spike of rose-colored blossoms. The three-sided hollow leaves have no thorns.

For yellow, pink or white blossoms there is the rather well-known prickly pear—sometimes confused with the avocado. While this small pear is edible, it is not to be compared with the avocado. It develops, of course, following the blossoming, and grows larger on the desert than in a flower pot. The leaves are large, flat, oval and prickly.

The famous night-blooming cereus is the greatest climber of them all, for assisted by a trellis it will grow to the top of a window or room. The special charm of its greenish-white blossoms, which is comparatively insignificant, is its great fragrance. The cereus does bloom occasionally in the daytime, as well as at night.

The Turk's-head cactus is dome-shaped with perpendicular creases with well-defined edges. It increases its growth in the middle and sometimes has pink and sometimes white blossoms.

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THE HOME FORUM

Brazil in Lyric Poetry

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRASILIAN lyric poetry differs vastly from that of Portugal. The language that we speak is syntactically different, and in the matter of versification, our departure is no less noticeable. New formations enrich our speech and writings, lending greater elasticity to both thought and expression.

Like our Portuguese forbears we are somewhat sentimental and idealistic. Our prodigious nature, in which the lyric soul of the race has its origin, colors our poetry with the same brilliancy that flashes from our hummingbirds. In some of our poets imaginative description predominates. Others, who are more susceptible to the rich beauty of environment.

What is common to both ourselves and the Portuguese is a tendency to oratory, a desire to compare our art with others; a composition replete with reverberant sentences. Our amazing employment of adjectives and a majestic floridness as regards words impresses readers not accustomed to this exceptional rhythm in our poetry. We possess no such poets as Leconte de Lisle, with his marble-like constructions, nor could a Heredia ever look for disciples in Brazil. Our lyricism is spontaneous. Always lightness, yet it sparkles with imaginative power, like our wonderful waterfalls, which fill our forests with their freshness and spontaneity.

As long as Brazil was listed as an overseas colony the current of intelligence had difficulty to turn about. Everything came from Portugal, from the bricks for our houses to the few books that were not smuggled into our country. The "empire"—the name common to the whole of Portugal—did not mean that Brazil should think for itself. . . . The authorities did everything to strangle the early awakened spirit of nationality. During the first two centuries after its discovery Brazil was a formal colony, almost wholly overlooked by the central power in Lisbon which considered it more as a place of exile, like Africa, for instance.

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WEEK'S REVIEW
OF BUSINESS
AND FINANCESteel Industry Continues Its
Gains—Check Payments and
Bank Clearings Increase

Indications that prosperity in 1928 will amount to something more than mere predictions seem to be developing even as early as the second week of the year.

The tone of business and finance continues cheerful and the situation bears much evidence of soundness. Even the high total of brokers' loans, which, by the way, made a new record again this week, is felt to be no cause for apprehension, from the banking point of view. While the large volume of these loans certainly bears upon the technical position of the stock market, banks are in a position to extend credit far above present proportions, and business generally may be expected to proceed with assurance.

While some consideration must be given to the fact that most of the steel production is under contracts entered into before the lift in quotations, and while comfortable bookings and heavier mill engagements do not yet offset the fact that present specifications are at prices below those now quoted, the outlook for the steel trade has encouraging features.

Among these are the continuation of railroad equipment buying, further rail purchases, heavy placements of fabricated steel and concrete bars, more orders from automobile manufacturers, activity among iron mill manufacturers, and an increase in the price of German steel, and a factor that has been absent from recent steel news but which has appeared recently, namely a rise in orders for structural steel.

Since Germany and France are considered as exclusive primary influences on steel markets in Europe, and especially on the continent, the raising of prices by the German Steel Trust, as a result of increased production and the introduction of an eight-hour day, may be expected to lessen the importation of the metal into this country at such quotations as would weaken the domestic market, as well as tend to harden prices of steel for export.

Hopefulness is the keynote of the automobile industry. The opinion that 1928 will be a record year for sales is almost unanimously expressed by leaders in this field.

Railroad news is featured by budgets for improvement and by continued equipment buying. Baldwin Locomotive Works received orders in the closing month of 1927 in excess of any previous month of the year. An announcement of interest was the emergence this week of the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad from receivership, the property having been stored to a reorganized company approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Figures published during the week show a 2.6 per cent decrease in car loadings for the year 1927. Figures for December and January were substantially greater than for the corresponding weeks of the year 1927.

Further decrease in oil production were followed by a firming up of gasoline prices.

Commodity markets opened the week steady, with wheat and flour yielding to pressure, and thereafter went through modes of irregularity until a steady tone prevailed again toward the end of the week.

Crude rubber markets were irregular, tending to a marginally better part of the week and becoming easy on later activity. The list gained 50 to 80 points Thursday, and six deliveries closed Friday under the same figures.

Rubber imports made a record in 1927. Hides and leather have overshadowed other commodity markets with an unusual advance.

Wheat and corn prices showed no definite trend. The former was under bear pressure early in the week, but reflecting bullish reports from Kansas, showed a firm undertone toward the close. Wheat, which was improved at Liverpool, closed the week stronger.

Grain exports as a whole were smaller in the week ending Jan. 12 than in the preceding seven days. Wheat exports gained substantially, but for all other grains figures were lower. Actual corn harvest figures show that a large part of the crop was cut for purposes other than the production of grain for export.

Cotton exhibited a tendency toward weakness Monday and Tuesday, attracting an active demand from trade sources and a moderate recovery on Friday, however, the market was weak following publication of a decrease in December consumption.

Activity in the New York stock market reached this week. Prices developed some irregularity but were generally firm to strong toward the week-end with the exception of a few industrials and rails. In the gilt edge division bond trading was of fair volume, with some advances in prices. Foreign bond prices exhibited a high average. Curb trading has been brisk, with irregular price movements. Unsettled quotations have been generally steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
(Reported by H. Harris & Co., New York and Boston.) Last Prev. Jan. 12, 1928. Jan. 13, 1928. Jan. 14, 1928. Jan. 15, 1928. Jan. 16, 1928. Jan. 17, 1928. Jan. 18, 1928. Jan. 19, 1928. Jan. 20, 1928. Jan. 21, 1928. Jan. 22, 1928. Jan. 23, 1928. Jan. 24, 1928. Jan. 25, 1928. Jan. 26, 1928. Jan. 27, 1928. Jan. 28, 1928. Jan. 29, 1928. Jan. 30, 1928. Jan. 31, 1928. Jan. 1, 1929. Jan. 2, 1929. Jan. 3, 1929. Jan. 4, 1929. Jan. 5, 1929. Jan. 6, 1929. Jan. 7, 1929. Jan. 8, 1929. Jan. 9, 1929. Jan. 10, 1929. Jan. 11, 1929. Jan. 12, 1929. Jan. 13, 1929. Jan. 14, 1929. Jan. 15, 1929. Jan. 16, 1929. Jan. 17, 1929. Jan. 18, 1929. Jan. 19, 1929. Jan. 20, 1929. Jan. 21, 1929. Jan. 22, 1929. Jan. 23, 1929. Jan. 24, 1929. Jan. 25, 1929. Jan. 26, 1929. Jan. 27, 1929. Jan. 28, 1929. Jan. 29, 1929. Jan. 30, 1929. Jan. 31, 1929. Jan. 1, 1930. Jan. 2, 1930. Jan. 3, 1930. Jan. 4, 1930. Jan. 5, 1930. Jan. 6, 1930. Jan. 7, 1930. Jan. 8, 1930. Jan. 9, 1930. Jan. 10, 1930. Jan. 11, 1930. Jan. 12, 1930. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The United States at Havana

IT is a notable delegation of American statesmen who, headed by President Coolidge, are about to start for Havana to participate in the Pan-American Congress which opens there January 16. This is the sixth congress of the sort to be held. Always the United States has been represented by men of light and leading, but never before has so large and distinguished a body of students of international affairs been called to participate in a conference dealing with the relations of the states in this hemisphere. The President, of course, goes merely out of compliment to a friendly republic, and will not remain to participate in the detailed work of the conference. But to the chairman, Charles E. Hughes, whose capacity for this work needs no description, there are added Henry P. Fletcher, the present American Ambassador to Italy, who has held diplomatic posts in Chile, Mexico, and Cuba; Dwight W. Morrow, the present American Ambassador to Mexico; James Brown Scott, an international authority and head of the Carnegie Peace Fund; as well as former Senator Oscar Underwood, C. D. Willbur, Secretary of the Navy, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, the director-general of the Pan-American Union. A more distinguished body of Americans has never sat in an international conference.

There seems to be a reason for this array of heavy diplomatic artillery. Although this is the sixth of these Pan-American conferences, those that preceded it have been made rather innocuous by the character of the matters brought up for their consideration. Indeed, at the conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, Elihu Root recognized this fact by saying: "According to your program, no great and single impressive thing is to be done by you; no political questions are to be discussed; no controversies are to be settled; no judgment is to be passed on the account of one state." Thus far this has been the attitude enforced upon the Pan-American conferences. Such matters as health supervision, good roads, and plans for the facilitation of commerce have been the subjects to which the delegates have addressed their attention. An effort, however, this year is to be made by the Latin-American states to shake off the soft pedal. They are going to try to formulate a code of international law, applying to all Pan-American nations, and intended to secure for them equality. They even envisage the development of the Pan-American Union into an American rival of the League of Nations, a vision which, by the way, is disquieting observers on the European side of the Atlantic very materially.

Some phases of it disquiet also the Government of the United States. For example, Mexico and the Dominican Republic propose this resolution:

No state may in the future directly or indirectly, nor by reason of any motive, occupy even temporarily any portion of the territory of another state. The consent given the occupying state by the state occupied will not legitimize the occupation, and the occupant will be responsible for all occurrences resulting from the occupation not only with respect to the state occupied but to third parties as well.

Should this be a part of an international code to which the United States gave adhesion, it would, of course, prevent any repetition of the methods adopted by the Government at Washington for the stabilization of political conditions in Haiti and in Nicaragua. Doubtless the delegation from the United States will oppose strenuously the adoption of such a clause, and the fact that it is proposed may explain in part the very impressive character of the delegates selected by the American Department of State.

Ambassadors Fletcher and Morrow, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Scott know as much concerning the problems which Latin America presents to the United States, and the bearing that they may yet have upon peace in this hemisphere, as any four men who could possibly be named. Doubtless they have been furnished with very explicit instructions from the State Department before taking their departure. Even without instructions they are men who may be relied upon to safeguard the United States in any contingency that might arise. The history of the lamentable Disarmament Conference at Geneva suggests that better results may be obtained in future international conferences if more care shall be given to the selection of able American representatives, and less to tying their hands with instructions which make a true conference impossible.

Teaching Children How to Vote

IN THE near future the British Government will fulfill its election pledges and extend the franchise to women of twenty-one years of age. This is the fifth and final act of a drama that began ninety-five years ago with the enfranchisement of the middle classes, which reached its second stage in the giving of the vote to the £10 householder in 1867, its third in the amalgamation of county and borough franchise in 1884, and was brought to the verge of completion in 1919, with the enfranchisement of all women of thirty.

Although universal adult suffrage is an inevitable and necessary development of democratic government, a good deal of political ignorance and apathy will have to be tackled before it can be hoped that the results of which it is capable will be achieved. In this, as in so many other matters, the future of the country rests largely in the hands of those responsible for national education. In the elementary and secondary schools, where those classes enfranchised by the acts of 1884 and 1919 and of Stanley Baldwin's administration, are educated, this opportunity and this responsibility are far too little realized.

This is a state of things which might easily be remedied. So small a measure as the introduction of Bagehot's "English Constitution" and Clay's "Economics" into every secondary school would do much to insure the intelligent casting of votes. Any boy or girl who had studied the former would be prepared with an instructed opinion upon that fundamental distinction between the economic theories of the Individualist and Socialist schools of thought which is the cardinal problem of present-day

English politics. Anyone who had read the latter would immediately perceive, for example, the true importance of the question raised by the lately proposed bill for the reform of the House of Lords. Much, too, might be done by emphasizing the light which historical experience sheds on present-day problems.

The introduction of politics into school necessarily implies considerable trust in the fairness and wisdom of the teacher. But the mere fact of a child being put into his class implies such trust in the teacher that it is difficult to see why, when the possibilities are so considerable, he should not be trusted even further.

Humanity on the March

THE passing of the old year, with the emergence of the new, was observed, in part, in Detroit by the convening of 4000 undergraduates from at least 250 colleges and university centers in the United States and Canada for the double purpose of comparing the relative merits of various national cultures and of discovering, if possible, a broad basis of rapprochement between the diverse social and humanitarian interests there represented. Unhindered by classroom restrictions, these students expressed their opinions freely, directing their criticisms against the industrial, economic and social injustices of Occidental civilization.

The conviction was often expressed that Anglo-Saxon peoples should first set their own houses in order before venturing to supplant or supplement the native cultures and social outlook of other nationalities. Racial discrimination was deplored. Any religion that condoned war was condemned. A parochial nationalism was regarded as out of keeping with the thinking of the twentieth century. The call became strong and insistent for a social order motivated by a desire for service to all parties concerned. There was a distinct international cast to this student volunteer convention. Representatives from practically every nation of the world were in attendance. The nationals of countries from the north and south, the east and west were there, drawn together by a common bond of understanding and friendship and exemplifying on a limited scale that type of international comradeship to which prophets have lent their utterance and to which poets have dedicated their verse.

"The new age stands as yet half built against the sky." That was the motto under which these students met. Assembled in convention they saw against the sky line of the future the slow yet ever evolving outline of a new and higher form of civilization.

First at Indianapolis, then at Evanston, still again at Milwaukee, and now at Detroit these students have dedicated and rededicated themselves to nobility of thought and loftiness of purpose. They believe that humanity is on the march. They believe that the future will register great and significant gains for the entire human family. Such is their hope. They not only look for a more righteous world order but they are willing to enlist as workers in the attainment of that objective. Their concern in social problems is something more than a textbook abstraction. It represents a life purpose, affirmed and reaffirmed at frequent intervals with a most commendable consistency.

France's Colonial Dominions

"TO INCREASE the human value of the (French) colonies seems to be the duty of the present." Thus does Prof. A. Demangeon of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris sum up in a recently published paper his opinion of how efforts should be directed as regards France's colonies. Professor Demangeon is looked upon as an authority on French colonial questions in republican circles. He advocates a policy of collaboration or adaptation with the natives and asserts that the policy of assimilation, dear to old guard republicans, should be discarded, as "it has brought happiness to no one."

Herein French colonial policy is referred to under the two heads under which it is usually classified: First, assimilation; second, conditional autonomy leading to autonomy.

Advocates of the policy of assimilation contend that France's possessions in Africa, Asia, Oceania and America should be politically, economically and culturally welded into one large nation of 100,000,000 inhabitants; that the various races composing it should be assimilated, with no color line drawn. This policy includes the right of native representation in the French Parliament.

Par contre, the policy of autonomy, or collaboration and association, as Professor Demangeon has styled it, consists in the frank recognition of the problem of native civilization, its necessity for evolution and France's consequent duty to associate itself, or collaborate, with the native. This idea insures that a colony's administration shall be more equitably distributed between the metropolis (Paris) and the governed, by means of a progressively increasing participation of the native in public affairs.

Although France's methods of administering its colonies are varied, the idea of centralized government seems to underlie them all. This, after all, is not unnatural, as the Third Republic itself reposes on the rule of a central government with prefects and semi-autonomous and consultative departmental assemblies. It has been said that, while a certain school of thought in France favors autonomy in the colonies, French thought on the whole declines to imitate the British method.

The protectorate system has greatly influenced French colonial efforts, as many prominent Frenchmen have considered it the most supple, the most pacific, and last but not least in French eyes, the most economical. It has been applied notably to north Africa.

Algeria, never officially considered a colony, is divided into three departments at the head of which is a Governor-General receiving advice from "deliberating assemblies" made up of both natives and French. In Tunisia there is a French Resident with the Bey as the head of the regency. A "consultative conference" meets twice a year to advise the Government and consists of an elected French section and a government-appointed native section. Morocco is a young protectorate, and the French zone has at its head a Resident-General, while a regent's

council acts for the young sultan. At the head of the various countries making up French Indo-China is a Governor-General, while conditional autonomy is expressed through native consultative assemblies. Cochinchina, Saigon, French West Africa (the land that has generally been looked upon from Paris as the most favorable for military recruitment), Togoland, Equatorial Africa: all have their individual modes of government. Senators and deputies are sent from Algiers, Martinique, Guadeloupe and the French Indies, while Cochinchina, Guiana and Senegal send only deputies.

From this it can be seen how varied and somewhat complicated are the efforts made by France to govern its colonial dominions.

The First Step Four Times

FOR the fourth time has the United States Senate taken the first step necessary to the enactment of a much-needed change in governmental procedure. By its vote of 55 to 6 last week, the upper chamber gave to the Norris resolution a unanimity of support which few bills are able to win. The resolution proposes a constitutional amendment, which, primarily, would abolish the short session of Congress. Such a change would virtually eliminate the menace of Senate filibusters such as rendered the last session of Congress impotent to obtain action on important public business, and would put an end to legislation by a Congress many of whose members have already, for one reason or another, been discontinued from office. The resolution also provides for the inauguration of the President and Vice-President on January 15 instead of on March 4, four months after their election.

Three times, in 1923, 1924 and 1927, has the House of Representatives refused to give ear to the Senate's resolution. Each time it has been pigeonholed in committee. The measure contemplates a wise governmental reform, and if there be any flaw in its provisions, the consideration which must be given it by the forty-eight state legislatures would surely disclose it.

Wanted: a Fresh Quality of Sound

SOME sonority hitherto unknown to the ear is the desire of musicians, Maurice Ravel, the French composer, told journalists upon arriving in America. He took care to remark that he meant not merely something to add to his own special purposes, but something to extend the general scope of musical expression. He referred not to that which he himself can perchance invent, but to that which he would like to have someone discover; not to novel combinations of tone, achieved in the way of colors mixed on a palette, nor, again, to the transference of a certain kind of tone from one medium to another, in the manner of pigments repeated as dyes. What he spoke of was an absolutely fresh quality of sound.

When the pages of an old orchestral score and those of a modern one are compared, slight change of tonal constitution, in the course of 150 years, proves to have taken place. Flute, oboe, clarinet, trumpet, horn, trombone and violin are in both cases the beginning and the end of the story. Woods and brasses have been enriched, strings have been multiplied, and drums, originally the only percussion, have been supplemented by numerous mechanisms of noise. But the real musical elements remain just about what they were to start with. As Sir Thomas Beecham, talking the day before Mr. Ravel's arrival, indicated, a work by Handel scored for the modern orchestra comes out in performance truly Handelian, for the reason that eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century tone color are practically the same.

As for tone explorations that have been made from time to time, correctness of pitch and increase of power and range have been attained, but scarcely what may be called a new voice comparable in value with the oboe, the horn and the violin has been added to the artistic ensemble. The organ builders with all their diligent labor have done little beyond devising stops that imitate the orchestral families of harmony. Diapason as known to Bach remains diapason.

To consider the recent experiments in electric sound, Mr. Ravel made the comment that they, again, disclose the imitative tendency. Suppose the electrician can produce by a wave of the hand a note so like that of the violoncello that a listener cannot tell the difference, how is the composer benefited? He has only another form of what he possessed before.

Music advances yearly and daily. Tonics seems to be rather a question of ages and civilizations; or, at the smallest, of social systems.

Random Ramblings

The following, quoted in the New Yorker, may not be particularly good poetry. It does contain a particularly good sentiment, however:

The Golden Rule, the Golden Rule,
Oh, that's the rule for me;
Were this the law for all the world,
How happy we should be!—Anon.

Airplane manufacturers hope to get motorcar makers interested in their industry that they may impart to it some of the stimulus they injected into the automotive business when bringing it up to where it is today. No doubt they hope this to bring sky high prices down to earth.

A movement has been started to provide a reservation for gorillas in West Africa. Late dispatches indicate that United States marines are attempting to do something like that for guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Even rats and chuck-holes have their uses. A stolen truckload of alcohol was seized in Chelsea, Mass., when one wheel bogged down into a hole.

Would it be fair to call that library in Brussels, Belgium, especially for children, a garden for the cultivation of Brussels sprouts?

It is to be hoped that rival Central American rulers have learned that, if they must go up in the air, it is best to do so with Lindbergh.

Add to bright ideas: Paris has installed illuminated curbstones, which are easily visible at night.

Lindbergh made a full stop at Colon.

The Man With the Newspapers

THERE is some difference between being compelled to stay out all night, and electing to stay out. The point of view is as different as that of a man who digs for pleasure, and the man who digs for a small daily wage. At the same time the man who chooses to walk the streets, the public gardens, or the river embankments all night, rather than take advantage of a warm, comfortable bed, will discover that he has aroused an appetite long before breakfast time, that a cold night mist coming from the river can penetrate most unpleasantly, and that after a few hours' walking on hard pavements, a rest seems imperative.

These are experiences he will have in common with other people who walk the streets or seek sheltered spots in London on a November night. These thoughts occupied me the first time I decided to seek first-hand knowledge of a cross section of night life in London, which comparatively few people know anything about.

There is an hour struck by the bells of St. Martin in the Fields when a mysterious stillness settles down on the Strand, and the spire of St. Clement Dane's, like an up-raised finger, seems to call for a hush. That hour is after the theaters have emptied themselves of their patrons, and the restaurants have served their last supper for the night; when taxis disappear rapidly from the ranks, and silent policemen in helmets and glistening capes stand like statues at street corners or flash quick lights into dark recesses. It is then that the imaginative can call back the London of Johnson or Dickens.

But if the Strand has become deserted, there are other places where one can find a strange and motley gathering. Uncommunicative as a rule, each wrapped up within his own shell of silence and reserve, they loiter along the Thames Embankment, or in the public gardens; under the somber shadows of bridges—Waterloo, Blackfriars, Hungerford, Westminster.

It would be easy—in fact it would be in accordance with orthodox journalistic practice—to paint pathetic pictures of some of these characters. But because this has been done so much, I wanted to find in the experience, if possible, something heartening, something humorous without in any way mocking tragedy, something that would disclose unexpected courage or peace, in spite of outward conditions.

With my cap pulled well down over my eyes and my coat collar buttoned tightly round my neck, I tried to look the part—the only weak spot being that I did actually have a thick, warm coat. I realized this just as soon as I unobtrusively approached a weary looking individual who was intently studying the black eddies of the Thames as it lapped the embankment walls.

"Bleak sort of night, isn't it?" I ventured. The person addressed turned slowly, surveyed me without haste, then said, "Get the price of a cup of cocoa, guv'nor?" Then I knew that I couldn't find an old hand. Perhaps it was the overcoat. Because of his perspicacity, I felt he had earned the price of a cup of cocoa, but knowing that cocoa is a term that may be quite loosely interpreted in certain quarters, and among a certain type of people, I offered to accompany him to a coffee stall and share the beverage with him. To his credit, let it be said, he accepted with alacrity.

There is no more democratic institution in London than a night coffee stall. Here one may rub shoulders with men in dress suits, with journalists whose words will be read the following morning by thousands of people all over England; with men and women who constitute one of the city's gravest "problems." A recent writer on London has said that the Prince of Wales stopped at one of these stalls early one morning and had a cup of cocoa with the small crowd who had been attracted there by the light and warmth.

My next encounter was more fortunate. He was a young man and did not look as if to him "earth was a wilderness drear." When he sat on one of the benches that are placed at regular intervals on the Embankment, I sat down on the same bench. "I suppose we can rest here as long as we don't go to sleep," I asked.

"You can sleep here—until the policeman shakes you up," he returned dryly, but not bitterly.

"Well I don't want to go to sleep, anyway," I answered. "This your first night out?"

"Yes, I've always managed to get a bed before." "This is my third." Then after a pause, "—but I don't mind. I've learned some things during the past week which I ought to have learned long ago."

"Really?" I said encouragingly. "Have you ever been a rich man?" he asked, suddenly. "No, never." I could answer this with more certitude than I could some things.

"Well, I have. I was until three weeks ago—and then

I lost every penny I possessed; and here I am. I suppose you think I ought to be plunged into the depths of despair. Well, I'm not, and if you are interested, I'll tell you why."

My interest was only too evident, for without hesitation he continued: "I've discovered that money wasn't half so important to me as I thought it was. I still have hope, and faith in something other than money, and I still believe in my fellow men. I have friends who would see me through, if I liked to go to them, but I won't do it. I want to feel what it is to be without a penny in the world, and I want to know that the loss of money is not the worst thing that can happen to a man."

It was half an hour later that we began to realize that we were hungry. Under the guidance of my friend we walked to Charing Cross.

"I little thought when I used to give a contribution to the Salvation Army that the day would come when I would be glad to take a free meal from them," said my companion with a chuckle. "I'm glad I helped them now, because I feel somehow that I have helped to pay for what we shall have tonight."

From a traveling kitchen set up in a Salvation Army van, busy workers were ladling out bowls of soup, and without any compunction we seized our share of hot, steaming nourishment, and it brought back the glow and tingle to our chilled bodies.

But as I wanted to meet other folks in this strange city—so unfamiliar to the average Londoner—I reluctantly bade "good-night" to my friend.

Sauntering through Temple Gardens, I overtook a man whom I mistook for a newspaper vendor; he was carrying several newspapers under his arm. "What's the latest news?" I asked by way of introduction.

"There's no news in the Shelter; I've just come from there and there isn't enough room for a pup." At first I failed to understand his reference, then it dawned on me. He was referring to the Salvation Army lodging house across the river—this was the latest news so far as he was concerned.

"That's too bad. No good trying, then, is it?" "Not a bit a good, matey. Better make up yer mind to find a shakedown ere. I knows uv one, only it's probably taken by now."

Together we sought the desired sheltered spot, and just to prove that our cherished hopes are not always blighted, it was vacant, a fact which I hastened to point out to my new acquaintance.

"Well, that's or right, matey. I ain't a bloomin' pessimist myself, or I wouldn't 'ave even come to see if it was empty"—a rejoinder which was not entirely devoid of reason.

"Yer know, matey, after all's sed and done, this open-air life don't do nobody any 'arm. Tell the truth, I'm a better man fer sleepin' out o' nights. F' one thing, I 'as to get up early, 'cause it's the early worm as catches the bird, as yer might say."

"Which in your case, is what?" I inquired, with interest. "Oh, anythin' that's goin'; I ain't particular. I'm a painter by trade, but I likes variety. I ain't got nobody dependin' on me, yer understan', else I'd 'ave ter git a steady job. An' the things I sees, matey! You'd 'ardly 'believe it! One day I'm goin' ter write a book about what I sees and 'ears when other people are all gone bye-byes."

After listening to him for nearly two hours, I came to the conclusion that, in common with most of us, he had one book in him, at least. But nothing could stop the penetrating chill of the fog that came off the Thames; then it was that I discovered the advantage of attaching oneself to a seasoned veteran. "Yer matey, take some uv the bed clo's. Wrap 'em round yer legs and inside yer coat, and you'll feel fine!" And this was no false boast or meaningless encouragement: in less than fifteen minutes I had dozed off to sleep.

When I awoke my companion had left me. I was hurt and disappointed. Instinctively I felt for my watch—it was still in my vest pocket. More newspapers had been wrapped round my legs. A piece of paper was sticking out of my pocket and in such a manner as to lead me to suspect that it had been placed there purposely. On withdrawing it I noticed it was screwed up tight at one end, and as I unscrewed it, a threepenny bit fell out. On opening up the scrap of paper I noticed that something had been scrawled upon it: "Don't be downhearted, matey, 'hears somthin' for yer grub in the mornin'."

The gray dawn already was struggling with darkness in the east. London—the London I knew—was coming out of the mist. Another day with all its possibilities and opportunities was mine. The experiences of the night soon blurred like a dream, but standing out sharp and clear there has remained with me the memory of the man with the newspapers.

A. J. P.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS TO HEINRICH MANN goes the honor of being the first German writer officially received since the war by the faculty of the Sorbonne—the University of Paris. His works and those of his illustrious brother, Thomas Mann, have been translated into French and are widely read. Heinrich Mann's "Liliane und Paul" was especially welcomed. His mission was to strengthen the bond between German and French literary circles. In this he succeeded admirably. In an address at the Sorbonne, Heinrich Mann said in part:

The last time I was in Paris was four years ago. I am very happy to observe how the Franco-German rapprochement has developed since then. The work of German writers is being given a cordial reception here, while my countrymen are eagerly reading the best contemporary French authors.

He mentioned particularly in this connection André Gide and Paul Valéry.

A terrific lesson for war-minded folk and a spur for those waging the cause of peace can be found in a statement made in the French Senate by Henry Chéron, reporter of the 1928 budget. Of every 100 francs paid by the French taxpayer, more than half is devoted to paying for the last war and its consequences. New public works receives only 70 centimes, or 7 per cent of the 100 francs, social insurance and relief only 1.85 per cent, international expenditure .06 per cent (presumably including such items as France's share in the League of Nations and International Court at The Hague), and civil expenditure 7.25 per cent. Public debt and sinking fund swallows 41.5 per cent. Then come old-age, war, and war victims' pensions with 16.44 per cent, which is exactly the percentage allotted the civil and military personnel. National defense absorbs 15.61 per cent. The remaining amount of 1.5 per cent is ascribed to the "public authorities." It would be interesting to compare these figures with like ones from other countries. Doubtless the average taxpayer will agree the world over that nothing would be lost and a lot gained were education and civic improvements and social advancement to be given the sums now squandered in the name of war.

Never have the citizens who dwell by the Seine seen anything previously to approach in magnificence and beauty in the field of advertising the lighting effects indulged in over the recent holiday season by some of the big shops and manufacturers. Night after night crowds gathered especially at the Palais Royal to watch the fireworks from colored bulbs which sprayed across the entire front of the Grands Magasins du Louvre. Rockets would shoot up, now here, now there, and burst into dripping rainbows. Suddenly, enormous flowers appeared. Fountains of pouring light burst into the night.

The colors and patterns held for seconds only and then changed tones and designs. This is perhaps the outstanding instance of this new lighting, but that feature of the Paris displays which distinguishes it from somewhat similar advertising in other cities is the prominent use of rich colors. The shops along the Champs-Élysées and up the Avenue de l'Opéra and down the Boulevard Haussmann have often their characters interpreted to the public by means of colored lights in signs and symbols.

It is a wise dog who knows his motion-picture house in Paris! For in one he is not only assured not only a welcome, but care and attention, and who may guess but some profitable amusement? The Gaumont-Loew-Metro Theater has arranged kennels and a keeper wherein and with whom the schnauzer and pekingese can be left while their owners are watching the last triumph from Hollywood. It is commonly supposed here that this theater is the first in the world to take such a step, and those fond of dogs hope that the idea behind this canine welfare plan will spread—to say nothing of its encouraging patrons to combine an airing for their dogs with an hour or so at the "movies."

Fireproof gasoline has been discovered by a French government official, M. Ferrier, and has proved of such value that the French Air Union has declared its intention of using it for its passenger airplanes shortly. Those who have tested this gasoline report that you cannot set it afire with a match. In contact with hot metal the gasoline remains in its liquid form. It proves in use to be as efficient as ordinary gasoline. Such are the main facts to date. It is known, however, that the patents are in the hands of the French Admiralty, a step which M. Ferrier took at once, and that the British Air Ministry as well as French flying circles are extremely interested. M. Ferrier has apparently contributed to removing one of the main causes of apprehension in connection with flying, namely, the possibility of ignition of gasoline owing to an engine fault or a crash.

The name of Lindbergh is being applied to a garden city to be constructed at Châtillon, near Paris. An association, which has taken upon itself to look after the worst cases of squatters evicted from the city's open estate bordering the walls, is behind the project. The section the "zoners"—as they are known locally—lived for the most part in squalid huts. The ground is being reclaimed by the city in certain places, and many of the zoners have to move. Those so fortunate as to go to the eventual "Cité Lindbergh" will, however, find six buildings, each with twenty apartments, and besides this a hundred individual cottages, and an assembly hall, gardens and playgrounds. Lindbergh lives on here an inspiration still, typifying all that is kindly and wholesome.